HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,250—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 9 p.m.				
13th Aug.	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,650	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,659	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,878	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,395	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 13th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th Aug. at 10 a. m. calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY, VIA BERBERA AND ADEN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	6th Aug.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme." Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

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MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
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25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	39 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 32-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH,
(By Special Request.)
THE MESSENGER BOY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH,
THE GEISHA.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG ...	2035	Ihle	27th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister...	8th Sept 1904
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen...	26th do.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th August, 1904.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO EX S. S. "TIENTSIN" AND S. S. "BANCA."

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of DAMAGED CARGO Ex "TIENTSIN", with Marks more or less obliterated is lying at Powder Bunder, Managon, awaiting identification and removal. Unless claimed by NOON on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, the goods will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Fort.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at his office, in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1904, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of a PROPOSED NEW BUILDING to be built on Plot No. 68, Hornby Road Estate. All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Charles F. Stevens, Second Floor, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 2nd August. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
for R. LAIDLAW.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, August 1904.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND THE FOLLOWING MUSICIANS WANTED:

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to THE DIRECTOR, of His Excellency the Governor's Band, Government House, Kirkee, "British Military or Ex-Military Bandsmen only need apply."

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Bombay and Poona.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.— The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

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The above ornaments are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 7th August, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Bombay Mails of 23rd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

BULLION—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£28 1-16	=	+ 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 15-16	=	do
2 months hence	26 3-4	=	do
Spot in New York	58 1-2	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	=	do
Berlin "	20·47	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·88 1-8	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	per cent	= + 1-8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 7-8	per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 7-8	per cent	= + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 35 A.-S. Sellers firmer

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4 S.-O. Sellers quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 5·98—4 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept. 5·67 —3	Sept.-Oct. 5·35 —4	Oct.-Nov. 5·24 —4
Nov.-Dec. 5·23 —3	Dec.-Jan. 5·18 —3	Jan.-Feb. 5·17 —3
Feb.-Mch. 5·17 —3	Mch-Apl. 5·17 —4	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	nil
Do. last year	nil
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—

Spot	10·45 unchanged
Futures, month of December	9·58 — 10
Do. do. March	9·65 — 10

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	9·68 — 5
Do. do. Dec.	9·43 — 6
Tone at close	steady.

Stock in Liverpool	Bales. 318,000
Stock in London	28,000
Total visible supply	1,070,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	272,000
Total quantity in sight	0,960,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 6th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,428 bales
Wheat	31,012 cwts.
Linseed	15,149 "
Rape, Kal and Mustard	10,442 "
Gingellyseed	455 "
Poppyseed	1,490 "
Groundnuts	75 "
Castorseed	10,004 "
Rice	9,741 "
Myrabolams	nil
Cottonseed	953 "
Mowraseed	7,841 "
Gram	1,057 "
Jowar	7,261 "
Maize	nil "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	3,14,880
" Coin	75,000
Silver Bullion	1,51,717
Ex s. s. Victoria from London.	
Silver Bullion	40,326
Ex s. s. Arabia from London.	

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 8,

Exchange—Tone Quiet

Bank T.T.	1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136
Shanghai 30 do do	190
Japan 30 do do	149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-8
1st Settlement 31st August	99-4

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4 do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 28 3-4 lakhs up.—

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	Rs. a. p. 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5 12 0
Yellow General, Ready	5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6 1 0 to 6 2 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	24

WHEAT.—Tone, steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1	Rs. 29

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM,

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	7,000
Imports	do 6,000

Aug.-Sept. 5·69 —4	Sept.-Oct. 5·32 —2	Oct.-Nov. 5·22 —2
Nov.-Dec. 5·19 —1	Dec.-Jan. 5·16 —2	Jan.-Feb. 5·15 —2
Feb.-Mar. 5·15 —2	Mar.-April 5·16 —1	

COTTON.—With good rain reported in many of the growing districts, the Sutta market is about Rs. 2 lower. For ready cotton the market is quite steady with a small enquiry from the Mills.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 30th July, as compared with the statement of the 6th Aug.:—

LIABILITIES,	July 30. Rs.	Aug 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,10,982	52,85,788
Public Deposits at Branches	33,75,779	23,48,636
Other Deposits	6,20,75,461	6,45,15,609
Post Bills	19,939	24,260
Sundries	13,76,261	13,41,300
Rs.	9,00,59,413	9,19,18,591
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,34,91,098	1,31,16,235
Other authorised Securities	10,40,813	10,15,451
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,87,139	58,35,581
Loans do. do. do.	1,15,55,609	1,27,89,912
Bills discounted and purchased	2,92,31,410	2,89,29,371
Dead Stock	3,09,375	3,09,375
Stamps and Stationery	3,002	2,854
Balances with other Banks	10,07,476	9,92,808
Sundries	1,06,898	1,13,281
Cash	2,67,26,613	2,93,90,719
Rs.	9,00,59,413	9,19,18,591

Do you suffer from any skin complaint—eczema, pities, erysipelas, scurvy, scabies, herpes, or itch? Doan's Ointment gives quick relief, and it is rare that one pot is not found sufficient to permanently cure the worst case. Doan's Ointment is sold by all Chemists and medicine-vendors.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—August 3, at Colyton, Devonshire, after a few days illness, Agnes Anderson, widow of the late Rev James Henry Anderson, Baptist Missionary Society of London, aged 71 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—August 3, at 14 Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of Lieut Colonel G F A Harris, I M S, of a son, (still born).
WILLMORE—July 31, at Bulandshahr, to Captain and Mrs Willmore, Indian Medical Service, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 9·39m., 9·17a. Low water, 2·42m., 3·31a.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Company.
Football, Cooperage.
Improvement Trust 4 p.m.

CRICKET.

Baronet C. C. vs. Poona Gymkhana.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

THE VICTORIA MILLS.—We hear that the Victoria Mills, situated at Gaumdevi, formerly owned by the Petits, has been sold to Mr. Mangaldas Girdharlal Parekh of Ahmedabad for the sum of Rs. 2,30,000.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Pestonji Cawasji Bharucha, a Parsi, has reported to the police that his house at Sewri was broken into during Saturday night, the entrance having been effected by removing an iron bar of a window, and ornaments, cash and clothing of the aggregate value of Rs. 193 were stolen.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Ville de la Ciotat will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a. m. on the 11th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

THE JAIN CLUB.—A meeting of the members of the Jain Club was held on Sunday at Sewri in Sheth Motichund Devchund's bungalow when the sad and untimely death of the president Sheth Fakirchuud Premchund was recorded and members expressed great sorrow at the loss. The following office bearers were appointed for the year ending asothad 1901, Javeri Hirachund Nemchund, (President), Javeri Hirabhai Gehelabhai, (Vice-President), Manilal Leherchund, Treasurer, and Mohanlal Hemchund (Secretary). At the conclusion of the business the members dined together.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the string Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master commencing at, 5-45 p. m. to-day.

March	The Jolly Sailor—Squire.
Overture	Le Puits D'Amour—Balfe.
Selection	Carmen—Bizets.
From Water Scenes, Narcissus	Nevin.
Selection	The Gondoliers—Sullivan.
Valse	Sobre las Olas—Rosas.

TRAMWAY INSPECTORS AND PASSENGERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, J. B. D'Souza, Laxman Sadashiv, Rama Musli, and Shivram were charged with being disorderly in a tram-car and assaulting tramway inspectors Pandurang Ramchandra and Dadaji Visram. It appeared that on Saturday last the accused got into a tram-car in the Fort. They were drunk and began to create a disturbance in the car. Eventually they were made to leave the car at Money School where they assaulted the inspectors. The Magistrate sentenced them to eight days' rigorous imprisonment each.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—After all the long lost rain appeared on Thursday last, when 1 inch 34 cents were measured. These showers extended over an area of five miles and the anxiety with which the people were oppressed is allayed. The crops will stand fresh for another period of a fortnight, after which another fall must come. This rain is believed to be the result of the 'nakshatra' that took place on Wednesday last or thereabout. The jowari crops have already perished and sowing of this crop will be taken in hand again.—The authorities of the Morvi Railway bought ten third class carriages from the B. B. Railway, of which six have been already received. These will be utilized on the completion of the metre gauge on or about 1st March of the coming year.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Bhagoobai, aged seventeen, wife of one Pandoo Vithoo, a Hindoo labourer who resides at Duncan Road. The evidence showed that for the past three weeks the deceased had been ailing and frequently told her husband that life had become unbearable to her. On Sunday morning the husband went out leaving Bhagoobai at home. When he returned at noon, he found his wife lying unconscious and conveyed her to the J. J. Hospital where she died in the evening, the cause of death being opium poisoning. On the deceased's room being searched by the police, a leaf with a piece of opium on it was found. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium at Null Bazaar showed that the deceased had purchased from his shop on Sunday morning half a tola of opium, saying she wanted it for medicinal purposes. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A COCAINE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Bhaichand Maahowji, a Hindu, was charged with being in illegal possession of a quantity of cocaine. Mr. Chuntilal H. Setalwad barrister-at-law defended the accused. The accused was arrested on the 19th July at Vithalwadi, and it was alleged that three bottles of cocaine were recovered from him. The Magistrate remarked that the evidence before him was quite unsatisfactory to justify a conviction. The procedure followed by the officers was also not proper, for neither the members of the "punch" nor the Abkari officers were searched before they arrested the accused. His Worship did not know why that long standing practice was not followed. Besides, of the two independent witnesses for the prosecution there was one who happened to be known to the Court and his Worship had therefore to take his evidence for what it was worth. Under those circumstances, a reasonable doubt was created and the Court gave its benefit to the accused who was acquitted.

SICKNESS AND DESTITUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. J. Clarke, a Young Englishman aged 20 years, was brought on remand and again charged with being without any visible means of subsistence. It appeared that the accused was placed before the Court last week, and awarded a sum of Rs. 7 from the poor box to enable him to find out some employment as his Worship thought the accused was not of the class of persons who deserved to be sent to the Work-house. On the accused being placed before the Court yesterday, the Magistrate asked him if he had found out any employment. The accused said he was sorry to say he could not. He formerly belonged to the B. I. S. N. Company and was left in Bombay sometime ago as he fell ill. He had only come out of the hospital very recently. He tried for an employment in several places but failed to get any. Of the money given him by the Court, nothing was left with him. His Worship observed the accused appeared a very respectable young man and did not deserve to be sent to the Government Workhouse. He was sorry to hear that the accused could not find an employment in Bombay. Fortunately at this time Mr. H. P. Kennedy, Bridge Superintendent B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the Head clerk to the Resident Engineer of the same Railway, were present in the Court in connection with a certain case. His Worship asked Mr. Velinker, pleader for Mr. Kennedy, to use his influence with his client and get the accused employed on the railway. Mr. Kennedy expressed his willingness to do his best for the accused's interest and suggested that he should make an application to the Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Head Clerk to the Resident Engineer provided him (accused) with the address where to make the application. Under the circumstance his Worship postponed the case for a week.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PROGRESS IN SHOLAPUR.

MR. D. R. BHENDE, B.A., LL.B., writes to us:—It may interest your readers in Bombay to know what the people of this place are doing to improve their conditions in the several departments of life. Though Sholapur cannot in the present state of things, with its insignificant libraries, with two his small journals and with the total absence in it of all scientific apparatus to stimulate scientific research, hope to influence Bombay intellectually, her commercial dealings with Bombay have been large and continuous enough to induce your people to take interest in our efforts at amelioration. Our city, has with her cheap lands and cheap labour, made the mill industry of the Bombay people here extraordinarily successful. Our Gurjars and Lingayat merchants, by sending millions of bags of grain for export to the Continent and indulging in extensive speculation through their agents in the Bombay, market, affect the Bombay trade to a great extent.

The Lingayat merchants of this place are a very influential and wealthy class, though, intellectually, an extremely backward class. For the last several years, they have been doing their best to improve the educational status of their class and to enable it to compete on equal terms with the Brahmans or Pandharpeshas, as they are otherwise called. A sort of ill-feeling and rivalry is noticeable between these two classes so that it is usual for a stranger to hear these two classes speak of each other in rather contemptuous terms. These Lingayats have started an educational fund, which is now taking a very satisfactory shape. About Rs. 20,000 have already been subscribed and this subscription is likely fast to increase owing to the influence and example set by Rao Saheb Mallappa Warad who at one stroke subscribed a sum of Rs. 10,000.

Another thing, which it may interest your readers to know, is the launching of the Sholapur Bar Association into existence a few days ago. This event is extremely opportune at this time when the touting question is now seriously taken up in your local journals. I must say here that touting in Bombay has assumed such dangerous dimensions and is corrupting all professional morals so fast that unless it is put down with the strong hand of law, lawyers will turn into beggars and pettifoggers. The objects of the Sholapur Bar Association are (1) to formulate opinion on the changes that take place in the existing laws of the country and to advocate such changes from time to time as are, in its opinion desirable, (2) to maintain the dignity and independence of the bar by securing from the Bench courteous treatment and patient hearing where they may not be accorded and to maintain professional morals at a high point by discuraging touting, and censuring all unprofessional practices. The objects of the Association are laudable and I can only wish it success in carrying out those objects in the same loyal spirit which has inspired the origination of the Association.

The third fact is important both from an artistic as well as an utilitarian stand-point. Sholapur will shortly have a splendid market located within a few yards of the spendid tank of Shri Siddheshwar, which has, at present, on the opposite side the beautiful structure called the Ripon Hall with its splendid garden.

The fourth fact, I have to mention, is that the Sholapur Municipality has ordered out a machine at a cost of Rs. 65,000 to pump out water from its present water reservoir in co-operation with the existing machine which is too much strained at present and which threatens to bring about a disastrous water famine every time it gets out of order.

The next fact of importance is the starting of the Sholapur Bank. It is yet in an embryo condition. While some are extremely pessimistic about its ultimate success, others behold the vision of splendid prosperity that is in store for it. I am one of those who like to suspend judgment and would advise the organisers of the Bank to go cautiously, feeling their way at every step. I must, while on the subject, ask the Bank to see how far it can remove the present hindrance to its work by arranging with Government to utilize the cash in the District treasury in behalf of trade through it instead of utilizing it by arrangement with the traders singly and individually. It will not do for it to compete with Government in this respect.

The last fact, that I take the liberty to mention, is the strike of some five hundred workmen in the Morarji Mill of this place. The strike originated in the fact that the workmen were asked to keep the 'Sanchas' or looms clean. This task was considered by the workmen to be too much and they struck work for a fortnight. The strike is over now, thanks to the tact and resourcefulness of Shet Narothamdas Morarji and Shet Ramlal, an extremely shrewd and influential old man of our place. It is curious to note that everywhere in the world, the workmen, in their crude way, are organising themselves to assert and safe-guard their rights against the aggression of the capitalists. These workmen could hardly articulate their grievances and yet the spirit of agitation consequent upon the consciousness of the conflict of interest between them and their masters was perceptible in full vigour.

BRIDGE SUPERINTENDENT AND TIME-KEEPER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. H. P. Kennedy, Bridge Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, was charged with defamation by E. C. Prior, a time-keeper employed under him, Mr. Velinker pleader appeared for the defence. The complaint was that the accused reported the complainant to his superior officers in a telegraphic message from the Bhainder Station, stating in the message that the complainant was deranged in mind and had attempted to take the life of his wife and child. In consequence of this report he was dismissed from the service. It was proved on behalf of the defence that the accused was in duty bound to report the conduct of the complainant. The accused bore no ill-will towards the complainant. Moreover the complainant was dismissed on the 12th May last, while the telegram which the accused sent to Bombay and which contained the alleged defamatory statement, was dated the 15th idem. Therefore, the message had nothing to do with the complainant's dismissal from service. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that he was perfectly satisfied that the statement of the complainant was false. He was not dismised in consequence of the telegram for the notice of his dismissal was dated the 12th May, and the telegram was dated 15th May. There was absolutely no evidence to prove malice in the case. His Worship held that the statement made in the telegram, was not at all inconsistent with the accused's "bona fides," who was in duty bound to report him. The Magistrate acquitted the accused with the remark "He leaves the Court without any stain on his character."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Maadle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	5	19
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	2	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Manalakshmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, 1 Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	1	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahimkhadi Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	5	9	91
Total plague deaths to date	276,485	228,509	
Same date last year	5	5	56

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	4

* Out of these one imported from Pandharpur.

AN extensive moorland fire has taken place on Stainton and Ellerton Moor, in Swaledale. Many acres of heather and furze have been destroyed, and it is feared that great havoc has been wrought among the young grouse which abound on these moors.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

SUIT BY A CO-TRUSTEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit instituted by Dorobjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, as a trustee against Cowasjee Jehangir Watchagandy for an account in respect of certain trust funds, which were managed by Bai Bhikajee, late mother of the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was this. On the 26th February 1891, an indenture was made between Bai Bhikajee, wife of Jehangir Hormusjee Watchagandy, and Jehangir Watchagandy, of the one part, and Bai Bhikajee and the plaintiff, as trustees, of the other part, by which Bhikajee, who was possessed of shares, debentures, debts or acknowledgements in respect of debts due, and writings, transferred the same into the names of the trustees. It was declared by the indenture that the trustees should stand possessed of the moveable property, which included ten shares of the Maharanee Ice Company, Limited, five debentures of the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, a sum of Rs. 20,372 due to Bai Bhikajee by Cursetjee Cowasjee Mehta, and of Rs. 7,743 due to her by one Mistri. It was further arranged that the trustees should pay the dividends, interest, and income of this property to Bai Bhikajee during her life time for her sole and separate use, and after her death, pay the same to Jehangir Hormusjee Watchagandy for his life; and that after his death, the trustees should stand possessed of the trust premises together with the dividends, interest and income thereof upon trust for all the children of Jehangir Hormusjee or issue of predeceased children. It was agreed that, in such an event, two-thirds of the trust property should be divided among his sons and one-third equally among his daughters. After the execution of the indenture, in consequence of the intended absence of plaintiff from Bombay, he executed in favour of Bai Bhikajee, his co-trustee, a power of attorney authorising her to act in the matter. Plaintiff stated that until the death of Bai Bhikajee, he took no part in the management of or in dealings regarding the trust property but Bai Bhikajee administered the trusts. Jehangir and Bhikajee died, the latter leaving a will and two codicils thereto. She appointed her son, the defendant, her sole executor, to whom probate was granted. As five sons and four daughters were beneficiaries in the trusts, plaintiff wrote to the defendant's solicitors, expressing his desire that the account of the trust fund kept by Bai Bhikajee should be inspected. He also desired to know in whose possession the shares and debentures were, and enquired whether the balances due by Mehta and Mistree had been recovered; and if so, how they had been invested. The reply defendant made was that, as executor of Bai Bhikajee, he had nothing to do with the trust estate, and that he could not be called upon to account for it. It was stated that, so far as defendant knew, no account was ever kept by Bai Bhikajee because she practically managed the trust estate and paid taxes and other outgoings and took the balance of the income herself and hence there was no necessity for keeping accounts. Further that defendant did not know in whose possession the shares and debentures were, that they were not found in Bai Bhikajee's possession at her death and that the debt due by Cursetjee Mehta had been invested after its recovery in the purchase of a property at Colaba in the name of the trustees. Plaintiff stated that as no information regarding the debt due by Mistree had been given in the defendant's letter, he wrote to Mistree who stated in reply that what was due by him had been paid to Jehangir during his life-time. Plaintiff added that as all the beneficiaries with one exception had claimed that the loss to the trust estate should be forthwith made good by the plaintiff, the Court might order defendant to made full disclosure of all the dealings of Bai Bhikajee with regard to the property held in trust.

The defendant, in his written statement, admitted that his mother Bai Bhikajee was a co-trustee with plaintiff of the indenture mentioned in the plaint and that he was the executor of the will. But he denied that any of the funds or securities, comprised in the indenture which were now unaccounted for, had come into his possession or that he was aware of what had become of them. Defendant had not been able to find amongst the books and papers of Bai Bhikajee which had come to his hands as executor any accounts of the trust funds, nor had he any knowledge of the power of attorney referred to in the plaint. He had given to plaintiff all the information in his possession bearing on the matters in issue in this suit. Defendant believed that Bai Bhikajee managed the affairs of the trust honestly and that if she had been guilty of any breach of trust in respect of it she derived no personal benefit from it. Defendant submitted that having regard to the conduct of plaintiff as the co-trustee of Bai Bhikajee he was not entitled to any indemnity from her state. Defendant accordingly submitted that plaintiff had at present no right of action against him and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

RENT-FARMING AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit filed by Hajee Saboo Sidick against Lookmanjee Mahomedally Gangriwala and another, in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 3,903 with interest of 9 per cent per annum and the costs of the suit. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff; and the hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia, appeared for the second defendant. There was no appearance for the first defendant.

The plaintiff said he is the owner of three houses situated at Colaba Causeway, while the defendants are brothers who carry on business, in partnership as stationers, rent-farmers and contractors in Bombay. By an agreement of lease dated 27th October 1902, the three houses at Colaba Causeway were leased to the defendants for a fixed period of three years from the 1st October 1902 at a monthly rent of Rs. 1,201 payable on the 5th of each succeeding month. The lease was negotiated with the plaintiff by the second defendant and for certain reasons was taken by the defendants in the name of the first defendant alone, but for the benefit of both. In terms of the said lease, defendants entered into possession, and paid the rent provided for up to the month of March last, but had failed to pay rent since. Demands had been made but the defendants neglected to pay the rents for April, May, and June last.

The second defendant urged in his defence that the allegation was absolutely false and unfounded that he and the first defendant carried on business as partners with each other as stationers, rent-farmers and contractors. He denied that the lease of 27th October 1902 was negotiated by him with the plaintiff, or that it was for the benefit of both defendants, etc. He submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed as against him with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 11th and 12th Silver Spoon Competitions took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning last, when thirteen members turned out to compete. The next shoot will be at 200 and 300 yards on Saturday morning next, the 13th Instant. The following are the scores:—

	Score 700	Yds.
Sergt-Instr S Briffit, Bo Vol Rifles	35	a
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	33	b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Volrs	33	c
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32	c
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	31	
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	30	
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	28	
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	27	
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Volrs	26	
Sergt-Instr R W Chapman, G I P Ry Volrs	26	
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	25	
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	22	
Lce-Sgt W Sutherland, Bo Vol Rifles	0	

a Winner of 1st Spoon and Bo Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible score.
b Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 4 Points.

	Score 800	Yds.
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Volrs	31	a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	29	a
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	27	b
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	27	c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Volrs	26	
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	25	
Sgt-Instr S Briffit, Bo Vol Rifles	24	
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	23	
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23	
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	21	
Sergt-Instr R W Chapman, G I P Ry Volrs	21	
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	19	
Lce-Sgt W Sutherland, Bombay Vol Rifles	10	

a Handicapped 6 Points.
b Winner of 1st Spoon.
c Winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE Bulgarian insurgents have successfully brought off another kidnapping enterprise. The victim, this time, is a Mussulman boy aged only 14, who was seized on Friday last near the village of Schekovo. A ransom of £2,400 is demanded, and the brigands, as really they are threaten to murder their victim if pursued.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Monday.—Pressure has risen briskly in Lower Sind, Cutch and at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and has fallen briskly in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley and Upper Burma. Pressure is low in south-east United Provinces and the adjoining districts, and is in moderate to considerable excess in Upper India, Bengal, the East Coast and Burma. Rain has been widely distributed, but has decreased generally in amount. It has fallen in Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana, West Himalayas and the Submontane districts, the Central Provinces and the West Coast. Cochin reports 4 inches, Seoni 3 1-2, Cherrapoonjee 3, Mergui and Sangor Island 2 1-2, Neemuch, Pachmarhi and Balasore 2, Tezpur, Gauhati, Darjeeling, Karwar and Akola 1 1-2, Jalpaiguri and Udaipur, 1, Bareilly, Meerut, Khushab, Nagpur, Indore and Chanda half an inch. The distribution of pressure is favourable for more or less general rain in North-East India, the United and Central Provinces, Central India, the West Himalyas and the adjacent districts, the West Coast, Burma, and showers are probable in Rajputana and the Deccan. Local showers are possible in Gujerat.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhatinda.—Looks like clearing up. Rain general in southern districts where all crops are doing well. No rain in northern districts.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally for cotton and food-grains. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton prospects much improved.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Viramgam.—Showery. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Seasonable. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Seasonable. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	33 51	33 84	35 57	28 67
Monday, 8th August	0 11	0 06	0 06	0 02
Total	33 62	35 90	35 63	28 69
Total fall to 8th August, '03	51 39	60 40	53 71	56 32
Total fall to 8th August '02	22 48	27 02	26 78	26 77

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 8TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Lower Sind and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is from .05 to .09 in excess of normal on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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CARDIGANS
JERSEYS
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UNIFORM CLOTHS
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FLANNELS
SERGES
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All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1904.

LORD CURZON AT THE GUILDHALL.

IN Lord Curzon's speech at the Guildhall, when he received the freedom of the City, he gave an account of his stewardship. There was nothing new in it, nothing striking, scarcely a thought that we have not already heard him express. It was an epitome of the many speeches he has made in this country. Yet it was one, which admirably explained British policy in India, oftentimes an enigma to stay-at-home people, whose ideas carry them but little beyond the limits of Little Englandism. Seventy years ago, he reminded his hearers, Lord Macaulay, in a great speech on the subject of the Government of India, declared that a broken head in Coldbath fields, produced a greater sensation among them than three pitched battles in India. It is almost as true to-day. It is still only the intelligent minority of people, who follow with interest the course of events out here. So Lord Curzon's speech had its value from an educational point of view. Possibly they would not agree with him that British rule in India is the greatest thing the English people have done or are now doing; the supreme touchstone of national duty. Still, as his Lordship claimed, nowhere else in the world has a race gone forth and subdued, not a country or a kingdom, but a continent and that continent not peopled by savage tribes, but by races with traditions and a civilisation older than our own, with a history not inferior to ours in dignity or romance, subduing them not to the law of the sword, but to the rule of justice, bringing peace and order and good government to nearly one-fifth of the entire human race and ruling them with so mild a restraint that the rulers are a tiny speck of white foam upon a dark and thunderous ocean. "Tiny speck of white foam" is good, by the way, but "dark and thunderous ocean" is dreadful, and the ruled will not appreciate it. But he more than made up for this little slip by his tribute to the people of this country, and the manifold services they have rendered to the British Empire. Lord Curzon made but brief reference to the increasing part India is expected to play in the world politics of the future, but he warned them that a time will come when the average English boy would require to know as much about India as he does about Marathon or Waterloo. He might have dilated on the subject to advantage and have sacrificed some of the dull detail as to land revenue and administration which could have no possible interest either to his audience or the British public.

Was it possible Lord Curzon would miss an opportunity of defending the Delhi Durbar? No; this was too good to be lost. It came in very appropriately on top of a reference to native loyalty. His Lordship led his audience to understand he fully believes in native loyalty. We wonder if he really does. But he told the assembly at the Guildhall that when the late Queen Victoria died, there was an outburst of sorrow throughout India "almost equal to anything that you could see here in England." Sorrow is not usually something which can be seen; nor can it be measured by outward manifestations. But that also, by the way. The vast majority of the people did not know there was a queen; others believed the Great White Queen to have been dead years ago, while yet another proportion of the native population regarded the Great Queen Mother as nothing but a myth. The Sirkar they know, the Lat-sahib they have heard of, but beyond the judge, the collector and the policeman they can conceive of nothing this side the heavens. The allusion to the late queen merely served to introduce the subject of the "Greatest Show on Earth," Lord Curzon lamented it was the fashion in some quarters to "deride that great ceremony at Delhi as a vain and unprofitable show," but, said he: "If we spent about as much, and I do not think we spent more in crowning the Emperor of three hundred millions, as you spent here in crowning a King of forty-two millions, I do not consider that we need reproach ourselves for any extravagance." Cheers greeted this specious method of argument, for the audience was good humoured and not inclined to criticise or to enquire. They knew nothing of the dire results of that "great ceremony" and the degree to which numerous Native States were bled to pay for it. The princes were told that they were not picturesque excrescences, or relics, or puppets but living factors. The compliment cost them dear; and if it did not increase the loyalty of some of them, we cannot be surprised. Lord Curzon is a declared believer in the continued existence of the Native States and an ardent well-wisher of the native princes. He would have them share the responsibilities as well as the glories of British rule. They cannot very well help themselves, or, if they could, British India would have to contribute a very much heavier proportion of the expenses of the said "great ceremony."

Lord Curzon anticipated fresh criticism of his treatment of the IXth Lancers and his action in connection with several celebrated cases on the other side of India. "During the time that I have been in India, the Government have taken a strong stand for the fair treatment of our Indian fellow-subjects, who are equal with us in the eyes of God and the law. I rejoice to say that the conduct of Englishmen in general towards the Indians is exemplary, even in trying circumstances; but when exceptions occur, I think the sentiment of the majority should be as quick to condemn them as is their conduct, and that the Government, which is above race or party and against whom any injustice is a reproach or a slur, should receive the unhesitating support of the entire community." We are sorry Lord Curzon should have descended to bathos. The average Englisman in India treats the average native much better than his deserts, and that conflict is so rare is the best testimony to his sense of fair play. Government interference on several occasions has been gratuitous. A Viceroy on a holiday might surely be better employed than in explaining away his little mistakes. His dissertations probably led the people at the Guildhall to believe that all he did was justified, but they will not minimise the feeling which exists among the ruling race on the other side of India nor decrease the growing insolence of the native. Lord Curzon claimed acquaintance with this country for a period of seventeen years and that it is now fourteen since first he had the honour to be connected with its administration. It was "the first love and throughout all that time it has been the main love of my political life." He had given it some of the best years of his life, and perhaps he might be privileged to give it yet more. But, he thought, no man could do this unless he saw before India a large vision, or were himself inspired with a fuller hope. His hope and his vision are not of a self-governed, independent India. Those who believe in him must not count on that, though he considers we have it in our power to weld the people of India to a unity beyond anything they have dreamed of and to give them blessings greater that any they now enjoy. That does not go so far as the native reformer would have him. "Let no man admit the craven fear," he exclaimed, "that those who won India cannot hold it, or that we have only made India to our own or its unmaking."

PARTY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Australian Federal machine is still in the hands of a Labor Government which has, thirty direct supporters in a House of Representatives of seventy-five members. Mr. Watson's ministry have now held the reins for three months. Its opponents, the Protectionists and Freetraders, having failed through internal dissensions to form a coalition party have however settled down to a campaign against political trades-unionism. The Free Trade leader, Mr. G. H. Reid, has definitely identified himself with the anti-socialists, who are fighting the growing power of the Political Labor Councils of Australia. The Protectionist leader and ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Alfred Deakin, being a more recent ally of the Labor Party, is less closely associated with the new conservatism, but he too is drifting towards his old freetrade rival's point of view. The battle ground is, for the moment, an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill, designed to render interstate strikes impossible, and to apply the principle of compulsory arbitration to all such industrial disputes. Behind, however, this bitterly fought Bill and behind the entire contest in the Federal Parliament, great social forces are at work which are splitting all Australia into two camps—the Capitalists or "Moderates" vs. the Workers or "Labor men." The success of the Federal Labor men at the National elections in December, and their tactful moderation in policy as a Government in April, coupled with their undisputed success as administrators during the present month, have won increased support. The extraordinary triumph of the State Labor parties in the Victoria and West Australian parliamentary elections in June and July has secured for them the official front opposition benches at Perth and Melbourne. In New South Wales, the Laborites hold the balance of power. In South Australia, a Liberal-Conservative coalition has enhanced the importance of the Labor parliamentarians sitting in opposition, whilst in the Tasmanian parliament, Labor has the fate of ministries at its disposal. In Queensland a Labor-Liberal Government is now appealing to the people. The phenomenal progress of the one party which knows exactly what it wants and possesses so rigid a code of discipline that it can vote solidly in nine issues out of ten, has driven old fashioned Liberals and Conservatives into an alliance in opposition to the Labor Party, Socialism and State managed social experiments. In every city and State, the cleavage is daily becoming more marked. If the present rising tide of success continues to set in favor of the Labor Party, Australia will within a decade have to accustom herself to the general assumption of power by the workers. What effect that will have upon the destinies of the Commonwealth, time alone will show.

INDIAN TEA AND COFFEE.

Two interesting reports on the production of tea and coffee in India have recently been published by the Director-General of Statistics. These reports cover a period of nineteen years, from 1885 to 1903, but it is with the latter year that we are principally concerned. Regarding the production of tea, the figures for some years are very defective owing to the planters having withheld information. The area under tea at the end of 1903 extended over 524,827 acres, nearly two-thirds being in the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma. The low and unprofitable prices realised in recent years, as the result of increasing the supply at a much more rapid rate than the growth of the demand, has administered the needful check to indiscriminate progress of cultivation, and following a nominal increase of 490 acres in 1902, there was in 1903 a reduction of the cultivated area by 420 acres. The quantity of tea produced has increased in more than double the ratio of the increase in the area under cultivation, for while the area has increased since 1885 by 85 per cent., the increase in production has been 192 per cent. Turning to the production of coffee, the Director-General of Statistics remarks that the figures, for which the Government are dependent upon the planting community, are imperfect owing to many planters declining to give information. At the end of 1903 there were 204,633 acres of land under coffee, all, with the exception of 329 acres, in Southern India. The production of coffee is restricted for the most part to a limited area in the elevated region above the south-western coast, the coffee lands of Mysore, Coorg, and the Madras districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris, comprising 86 per cent. of the whole area under the plant in India. More than half the whole coffee producing area is in Mysore where there were 111,854 acres in 1903. Some coffee is grown in other districts in Madras, principally in Madura, Salem, and Coimbatore and in Travancore and Cochin. It is grown also, but on a very restricted scale, in Burma, Assam, and Bombay. The fall in prices in recent years, caused by the competition of Brazilian coffee, now the dominating factor in the markets of the world, has, it is unsatisfactory to learn, been a great discouragement to coffee growing in Southern India. Adverse climatic conditions also, from time to time, have combined with disease to restrict the output. Taking 100 to represent the area and production in 1885, we find that in 1902 the area was 91 and the production 86, and last year the figures showed greater variation being 86 and 77. These figures prove that the cultivation of coffee is steadily diminishing, although the degrees of variation, for the reasons explained above, are not stated with exactness.

THE CLAIMS OF HINDU CRICKETERS.

THE agitation in favour of Hindu cricketers receiving recognition at the hands of the Presidency will be carried on with greater keenness in consequence of the victory last Sunday of the Hindu Gymkhana over a strong Parsee Gymkhana team which included six representative Parsee players. The Hindus have proved themselves this season to be not one whit inferior to the Parsees in any department of the game, and they could put a stronger eleven in the field to day than the Parsees were able to do some twelve years ago when the Presidency matches were instituted through the influence of Lord Harris. It is unfortunate for the Hindus that they have not a powerful patron such as Lord Harris was to the Parsees, but we hope that European cricketers will not be slow to recognise real merit when they see it. If the game is to be encouraged and fostered amongst the natives of this Presidency, the recognition of the Hindus' claims becomes a matter of pressing urgency, and Presidency players would be failing in the best traditions of the game, were they to pass over these claims. What we should like to see instituted would be annual matches between the Presidency, Parsees and Hindus, the team coming out with the best record to be considered the champions for that year. As it would hardly be possible for each eleven to meet the others twice in a season, a simple solution to the difficulty would be for the Presidency to play one match each with the Parsees and the Hindus instead of two with the Parsees as at present. The Parsee-Presidency match could be played at Bombay one year and at Poona the next, the same change of venue being regarded in respect of the Hindu-Presidency match. The Parsee-Hindu match could always be played at Bombay. We feel sure that the arrangement of matches that we have suggested would be popular with all the three communities and the competition would be invested with greater interest to cricket-lovers in general than the present competition which excludes the Hindus. Should any doubts exist as to impoved form the Hindus have been showing this year, we have only to point to the record of the Hindu Gymkhana which so far has not lost a match.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at noon yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m. on Saturday next.

DURING last month 807 ozs. of gold were obtained by the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine, compared with 806 ozs. in June and 797 ozs. in May.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th July 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 86,920 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 15,039 in the earnings.

SIRDAR MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KHAN, the Afghan Envoy, after a week's stay at Lahore, proceeded to Mooltan on Thursday night, whence he will go to Quetta. While in Lahore he is understood to have arranged with Sirdar Ayub Khan's wazir for the latter's early departure to Kabul.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRAZIER CREAGH, R. A. M. C., was recently out shooting on the Kashmir-Tibet border, near Rudok, in the neighbourhood of Pangong Lake, when he was turned back by the Tibetan frontier guards. They displayed a very truculent temper, and were quite ready to resort to violent measures. They had evidently received orders to be particularly on the alert.

THE number of pictures sent in for the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which opens on the 15th instant, is larger than in previous years. The water colours are said to be above the standard of 1903, and the oils fully up to the usual level. Some good specimens of native wood-carving have been received from Lahore and Chiniot, while several jails have sent in well finished carpets and other manufactured articles.

RECENTLY an interesting article appeared in one of the magazines showing the severe tests the Post Office at home had been put to in delivering letters, post cards, etc., obscurely addressed with malice "prepense." A post card bearing the following inscription recently passed through an Indian Post Office which contained the address of a lady in Tasmania and was delivered:—"Not short of beer or whiskey cheer, nor yet very hot weather, now Launceston Postman, you must not look blue, nor hang out the white feather. But go as of yore to Ludbrooks' door. Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. And give this to Aunty May. With my love.—MURIEL."

GOVERNMENT have at last carried out a much-needed reform of the examinations in the Persian language. It has long been a reproach that the Persian taught in India, to meet the requirements of the higher examination tests laid down by the Government, was useless for all modern practical purposes; the officer skilled in Indian-Persian could scarcely make himself understood in Iran by educated men speaking the Persian of Persia. The reforms now ordered by Government while thorough-going and aiming at practical ends provide sufficiently for the claims of the scholar and Persian classics.

THE "Standard's" Berlin correspondent states that at a "midinette" race at Magdeburg, the other day, much amusement was caused by one young German lady racing in the airy costume of a Greek dancer. The prizes, however, were won, not by this classically attired competitor, but by the same ladies who, as reported recently, were successful at Friedenau.

SOME very remarkable captures of trout have been made in the river Itchen, in the reach between Durngate Mill and the old City Mill, in the heart of the city of Winchester, and entirely surrounded by houses. On Friday, July 8, two fish, weighing respectively 4 1-2lb. and 3 3-4lb., were caught; on Saturday, July 9, two, 4 3-4lb. and 7lb. 2oz.; on Monday, July 11, two, 3 1-2lb. and 4 1-4lb.; on Thursday, July 14, one, weighing 11lb. 6oz. These three-and-a-half brace were caught with refuse fish bait.

THE ROMANCE OF ARTILLERY POWER.

[BY T. H. M. B.]

A STRIKING feature of the present war in the Far East is the predominance already attained by artillery in the hands of the Japanese. This promises to become even more noticeable as the campaign develops, and we are probably about to witness at the hands of these able exponents the highest pitch of efficiency to which the use of the artillery weapon has yet arrived.

Nothing in the history of war is fraught with quite the same amount of interest as the evolution of the science of ballistics, writes "T. H. M. H." in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The first primeval wight who discovered the possibility of communicating a mobility to the flints at his feet, and perhaps playfully hurled one at his wife's maternal relative little recked that his action was the prototype or protoplasm of the magazine rifle and the 6-inch wire gun. One singular thing in relation to artillery is the extraordinary time it has taken to develop in power, as it is only in quite recent times that any noticeable advance has been made.

Of late year, however, its progress has been remarkable and has been accompanied by an equal improvement in the power of propulsion; for the old recipes for powder-making in which an equality of ingredients was enjoined were, fortunately as weak as the early artillery. It is quite probable that the inferior powder which is manufactured in Lhassa at the present time and is being used against our advance from Gyantse, is a preparation from one of the old recipes of the East, where its discovery and application to ballistics goes back to remotest antiquity. In fact, it is stated by some old writers that evidence exists to show that Alexander the Great was opposed by certain weapons of this kind in India. Philostratus, in work written 1,670 years ago, speaks of a people of India called Oxydracæ whose cities Alexander could never take. For while their besiegers advanced with warlike engines against the walls they remained perfectly quiet until their enemy's near approach, when these were repulsed by storms of lightning and thunderbolts hurled upon them from above.

Much evidence goes to show that gunpowder was known in both India and China from very early times, but that for a long period it was only used in the form of fireworks. It is undoubtedly one of those inventions that have been discovered by different men in as many different places. Vitruvius asserts that it was used by Archimedes in the defence of Syracuse, and declare's that one of the great inventor's engines shot forth great bullets of stone with a terrible noise, which was neither the report of the catapult, the ballista, nor any known engine.

But, if we except this less established instance, it is pretty certain that the first to use artillery in Europe were the English. John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, states that Edward III. used cannon in his first campaign in Scotland in the year 1327, and there is good reason to believe that we used them again in 1346 at the Battle of Cressy one of the identical pieces it is held being now at Woolwich.

These ancient cannon were generally constructed of iron bars welded together and strengthened with iron hoops; others were made of iron plates rolled up and strengthened with hoops of the same metal. The famous Mons Meg was a gun of the first description and several others of the same sort still to be seen in this country. On particular emergencies guns were made of "jacked" leather, and our troops in Tibet are at the present moment facing some of these terrible weapons.

The Turks were the first to employ enormous ordnance in warfare, and when Mahomet II. besieged Constantinople in 1453 he battered the walls with huge stone shot, some of them weighing as much as 1,200 lb. A huge specimen of this ancient Turkish artillery is to be seen at the present time in the Rhotunda Museum at Woolwich. They were extremely unwieldy weapons, and could only be fired at the rate of four times a day. Our King Henry V. well understood the possible advantages of the artillery arm, and there is still extant an order of his to the Clerk of the Ordnance and one John Bonet, a mason of Maidstone, to cut 7,000 stone shot in the quarries at that place.

Although England under Edward III. led the way in the use of artillery on the battlefield, and it continued to be purchased from abroad under successive kings, it is strange that no Englishman should have attempted to cast them till the reign of Henry VIII. Shells, also, appear to have been first devised and used under the latter monarch. They are described as "certain hollowshot of cast iron stuffed with fireworks, whereof the bigger sort for the same had screws of yron to receive a match to carry fire kindled, so that the firework might be set on fire, to break in small pieces the same hollow shot, whereof the smallest piece hitting a man would kill or spoil him." To both King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. great credit is due for their constant efforts to advance the efficiency of our early English artillery arm.

There is an amusing description by Munro, an old Scottish soldier, of the effect of these new weapons of warfare. "For a long time," he says, "used for the battering down of walls and cities, they were at last used in the field to break squadrons and battaries of horse and foot. And how soon the trumpet did sound the enemy was thundered on so that they were cruelly affrighted, men of valour being suddenly taken away, who before were wont to fight valiantly and long with sword and launce. But now men are martyrised and cut down at more than half a mile of distance by those furious and thundering engines of great cannon."

But in those days, and in 1745, artillery was little more than an appendage to an army in the field. In Flanders, in 1745, the whole of our artillery consisted of not more than forty-seven pieces, the heaviest of which were ten six-pounders. In early battles the small number of guns attached to an army seldom fired more than once, and artillerymen were so awkward in the management of their clumsy weapons that cavalry were easily able to charge and take them before they could load and fire a second time.

The most mobile branch of the arm, the Horse Artillery, we owe to the genius of Frederick the Great. But it was France who first showed the wonderful development and efficiency of which the galloping gun was capable. Nowadays artillery has become the principal arm by which the success of campaigns and the fate of battles are decided. Its power, range, and rapidity of fire are immense, while, as was demonstrated in South Africa, the mobility of even the heaviest weapons may be extraordinary.

The destructive and decisive role played by the Japanese artillery in the preset struggle with Russia, while laying additional stress upon the supreme importance of this arm make the continuance of Great Britain's inferiority in this respect a matter for most serious regret, and even apprehension.

THE Belgian Courts have just given judgment of great importance to musical composers and proprietors of gramophones. Massenet and Puccini, whose works have been extensively laid under contribution for the purposes of the gramophone, brought an action against a Belgian company for damages. The question arose as to whether the convention of Berne constituted any bar to the action of Belgian law, which is clearly hostile to gramophonic reproduction. It was shown, however, that the only exceptions created by the convention were in favour of cigarettes, and the company was mulcted in £12 damages for every piece reproduced.

THE "detectives' stratagem" would serve as an appropriate title for an amusing comedy of police tactics enacted in a Paris cafe the other day. Two detectives noticed near the Gare St. Lazare two men, whose appearance seemed familiar, and followed them to a cafe. The officers became passionately absorbed in a game of dominoes, but kept an eye on their men, whom they presently identified as two dangerous negotiators of stolen bonds. Then the plan of campaign developed rapidly. Going to the table at which the swindlers were seated, one of the officers clumsily upset one of the men's glass, whereupon arose a great hubbub, almost ending in a melee, the police were called in, all adjourned to the nearest police station, everybody was searched, and the two real objects of the by-play were found in possession of bonds known to have been stolen.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

MUKDEN AND LIAO-YANG THREATENED.

PORT ARTHUR FIGHTING.

REPORTED JAPANESE REPULSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Reuter wires from Liao-yang on the 5th instant that the Japanese are advancing on Mukden and it is probable that a simultaneous attack will be made on Mukden and Liao-yang. A decisive battle is assured.

The difficulty about the verbal request of Russia, referred to in the telegram of the 6th instant, has been removed by a Note from the Porte to the Russian Embassy in which the Porte takes cognizance and textually reproduces the Russian undertaking.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram, a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur on the 5th instant, in which the Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, their killed alone being estimated at ten thousand men.

The Russians lost about one thousand.

General Stoessel telegraphs that the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur between the 26th and 28th ultimo, were repulsed with enormous losses.

The Russian losses for the three days were forty officers and 1,500 men.

The Russians destroyed their gunboat Sivutch at Niuchwang on the 19th ult., to prevent it being captured by the enemy.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says it is expected that the circum-Baikal Railway will be open by the middle of September.

The intended doubling of the Siberian Railway has been postponed and favourable tenders of foreign contractors for the same have been declined.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Japanese who captured Wolfshill are now entrenched in a valley one mile from the fortress.

The Holt and Glen line steamers have also ceased booking cargoes for Japan.

Colombo telegrams dated the 7th instant, state:—General Kuroki has cut the Russian communications east of Mukden.

The Japanese commenced the assault at noon on the 28th July, and occupied Suis-suyen and Erlungchan.

The Japanese have forbidden neutral vessels to proceed to Niuchwang for the present.

All the warships at Port Arthur are reported to be repaired.

The Russian destroyer Boborik is reported to have struck a mine and sunk.

The Leviathan entered Hongkong dock with her bottom extensively damaged. The repairs will take months.

The British battleship Ocean and three destroyers are leaving for Yokohama.

The Polynesien, carrying the Prinz Heinrich's mails and passengers, was disabled near Singapore.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TOULON.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

A destructive fire is raging in the Toulon arsenal.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

Great Loss of Life.

An engine and three cars of an express on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad have fallen through a bridge into a torrent, and it is feared 125 passengers perished.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Kent has beaten Surrey by six wickets.

Sussex has beaten Hants by an innings and 81 runs.

Gloucester has beaten Middlesex by sixty runs.

The matches between Warwickshire and Derbyshire, Licestershire and Yorkshire, Essex and Notts, and Lancashire and South Africans were all drawn.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day and the steamer Himilaya left for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE FALSE TELEGRAM CASE.

TRIAL IN THE SESSIONS COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, AUGUST 8.

The Bogus Telegram case is being tried to-day by Mr. F. H. Hamilton, Sessions Judge. Messrs. Kirby, Chamberlain and Manimohan Sen Gupta have been empannelled as jurors. Messrs. Morrison and Banerjee appear for the prosecution, Messrs. Gregory Manuel and Khadabux defending Elliott and Mr. Edwards defending Thomas.

Mr. Morrison addressed the Jury giving the history of the case. He related that Elliott is alleged to have got Thomas to write the telegram and D'Cruz to send it off from Darjeeling. He said that he could not bring direct proof against Elliott, evidence of Messrs. Wickham and Walsh, Mrs. Cruz and others would corroborate D'Cruz's case which defence will say is that of an accomplice. The court-room is crowded with both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Walsh's evidence was not finished.

The case is proceeding.

AT LHASSA.

WHAT THE CITY IS LIKE.

FLIGHT OF THE DALAI LAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent writing on the 3rd instant from Lhassa, states :—

The force arrived here this morning and is camped about a mile from the Pota-la, in the immediate vicinity of the Dalai Lama's private garden.

The greater part of the city of Lhassa is located at the base of some high ground connecting two hills, on one of which shine the gilded roofs of the Pota-la and on the other is placed a great sombre building of three storeys said to be used as a medical college. The city itself consists of a mass of well-built houses closely packed with narrow streets. From a distance it might almost pass for an English suburban town.

Westward lies a great marsh, over which the high road runs. Other points of the compass are dotted with groves and gardens, containing the summer residences of officials and Tibetan noblemen. The most striking feature of the city is the massive buildings of the great monastery with its gilded roof. The smaller temple to the left also has gilded roofs. These roofs are of pagoda shape and look very Chinese.

The whole appearance of Lhassa bears remarkable testimony to the accuracy of the descriptions of Sarat Chandra Dass and other Asiatic travellers. The points located on the published maps are also easily distinguished.

Rain was following this morning when the camp was struck, but when the bridge was crossed the sun came out, and a spirit of high elation pervaded the force, the men marching cheerfully and briskly.

A group of persons in brilliant costumes could be seen through the glasses standing of the roof of the Pota-la watching our approach. One might possibly have been the Dalai Lama himself, who, according to latest reports, is still in the Pota-la.

Halfway the force was met by the Nepalese Resident, with a small escort. The Nepalese said the faction had sworn rather to die than let us enter the city, but the delegates announced by the beat of a drum that there must be no fighting as the Tibetans would then be as dust beneath the British feet. The faction then dispersed.

When the camp was pitched, the Amban paid Colonel Younghusband a ceremonial visit. He was carried in a decorated sedan chair, escorted by Chinese soldiers in blue uniforms carrying formidable billhooks, to which red banners were attached.

At present the city of Lhassa is out of bounds for all ranks.

Another correspondent writes from Lhassa under date the 3rd instant :—

The Chinese Amban visited Colonel Younghusband to-day. His attitude was most friendly and conciliatory. He promised to exert himself to try and induce the Tibetans to meet us in a more reasonable spirit.

The Lamas are still most obstinate and likely to give trouble before negotiations are concluded.

Colonel Younghusband returns the Amban's visit to-morrow, when the party accompanying him will have the first opportunity of seeing Lhassa.

The Amban travels in great state, in a handsome palanquin, attended by troops of outriders in gay uniforms.

This morning representatives of the Nepalese Resident rode out to meet Colonel Younghusband, and in the course of an interview stated that ten thousand monks were prepared to fight yesterday, if we entered the city, but the delegates, returning from the durbar in the evening, said our army would not enter Lhassa.

We presume they deem a struggle hopeless, yet it would be unsafe to predict confidently that hostilities are at an end.

The Dalai Lama has retired to a monastery two days' journey from Lhassa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The following has been received from General Macdonald, dated Lhassa 4th August 1904 (5 a.m.):—I arrived at Lhassa yesterday at noon without opposition and camped on a plain, a mile west of Pota-la. The Tibetan troops, estimated three to five thousand, are reported to have withdrawn eastward. The Amban visited Colonel Younghusband yesterday afternoon.

I have left a small post of ten Mounted infantry and 50 Gurkhas at the bridge over the Trilung river six miles back which is an important point. Considering the difficulties of the march and supplies, the health of the troops is satisfactory and transport in first class condition. Two days' supplies have been secured from the Amban, but the actual resources of the place are not known.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" praises the spirit and efficiency displayed by all ranks in the Tibet Expedition, surmounting incredible hardships and difficulties. The "Telegraph" anticipates a prompt and satisfactory settlement.

The "Morning Post" says that possibly the immediate and visible results of the Expedition will be less than was anticipated.

The "Standard" refers to the scrupulous moderation displayed combined with gallantry and good management and expects there will be a difficulty in negotiating in consequence of the flight of the Dalai Lama.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUGUST 8.

Owing to the wet state of the ground the cricket match Poona Gymkhana versus Baronet Cricket Club was put off to-day and will be played (weather permitting) to-morrow.

The following will represent the Poona Gymkhana in the cricket match against the Bombay Gymkhana on Friday and Saturday next :—Colonel Stevens, Captain Umfreville, Captain Greig, the Honourable Butler, Messrs. H. R. P. Dickson, J. Kennedy, N. V. Thew, T. H. French, A. D. Wilkins, B. M. Carroll and another.

DEATH OF GENERAL NICOLSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 8.

Lieutenant-General Malcolm Hassels Nicolson, C.B., Bombay Infantry, who has been under treatment at the Nursing Home here for some time, died yesterday evening. He will be buried to-day with full military honours. The deceased saw service in Abyssinia in 1867, in Afghanistan in 1879 and in the Zhob Valley Expedition.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

A telegram has been received from Madras, reporting the death of Lieutenant-General M. Nicolson from the effects of a medical operation.

[Lieutenant-General Malcom Hassels Nicolson, C. B., was born in 1843 and entered the army in 1859. He served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1837-8 taking part in the action of Arogee and the capture of Magdala. His next active service was in Afghanistan in 1878-80 being present at the occupation of Kandahar and the actions of Ahmed Khel, and Urzon. For his services in this campaign he was mentioned in despatches and received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He next took part in the Zhob Valley Expedition on the North-West Frontier in 1890 and was again mentioned in despatches. He was decorated with the C. B. in 1893 and was promoted Lieutenant-General on July 1st 1899.]

DAIRY FARM SUPPLY FOR BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 8.

A project for the improvement of the grass and dairy farm supply for the troops in Bangalore is rapidly nearing completion. The matter is to come before the Municipal Commissioners finally on Thursday morning whose interest in the scheme lies in the disposal of the rubbish, night-soil and sewage of the town which will be required for grass farming purposes.

The consumption of grass amounts to 60,000 lbs. a day, 600lbs of butter and 1,000 pints of milk. Under the existing arrangement these supplies have long been defective. The lands to be taken up will be about 1,000 acres and the Municipality are offered under a three years' agreement the same revenue they now enjoy by the sale of their sewage etc. for manuring purposes.

SOLDIER MURDERED IN RANGOON.

STABBED BY A NATIVE.

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

Gunner Andrews, of the 89th Battery, R. G. A. was stabbed fatally early yesterday morning by a native billiard-marker during a quarrel, and died shortly after receiving the wound. He was buried, yesterday evening with military honours.

About midnight on Saturday Andrews spoke to four natives and while conversing with them, Private Sharkey says he saw Andrews apparently strike one native, who immediately retaliated, and bolted with his gang in different directions. Andrews remarked that he was stabbed, and sank down upon the road. He never spoke again, although he was promptly removed by Private Sharkey and Gunner Moore to hospital.

From their description the police succeeded in arresting two men, one of whom has been identified by Sharkey as the murderer. The deceased Gunner had eleven years' service in India, having joined the Battery at Aden.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Captain Bell, Malwa Bhil Corps, is transferred to the 44th Merwara Battalion.

Lieutenant Alderson, York and Lancaster Regiment, who has qualified for admission to the Indian Army, is posted to the Bombay Command.

2nd-Lieutenant Daly, 64th Company, Singapore, has been posted to No. 72 Company (I. K.) Royal Garrison Artillery, Nowgong.

Colonels Leake, Trevor and Kellie, are appointed principal medical officers Oudh, Bombay and Derajat districts respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inman officiates as principal medical officer, Allahabad District.

The following have passed the examination held at the conclusion of the Veterinary class at Simla last month :—Majors Cardew, Tod, Selwyn, Glynn and Mackenzie : Captains Pryce and Clarkson ; Lieutenants Ferguson, Walker, Graham, Binny Crookshank, Lloyd, Bond and Davies.

The reintroduction of signalling into batteries of every class in India, which was mentioned in the annual memorandum of the Military Member when the Budget was introduced last March, is now being carried out. It involves an immediate expenditure of Rs. 2,20,000, and a permanent expenditure of just over two lakhs. This is mainly due to the addition of men and horses to certain batteries of Horse and Field Artillery.

Colonel Morgan, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, left Simla last week on a short tour to Mukhtesar and Lahore.

P. AND O. S. S. VICTORIA.

This vessel arrived from London on Saturday last, being her first voyage since the extensive alterations and improvements, carried out in London, have been completed, The Victoria is a sister ship to the s. s. Britannia both of which have undergone a complete refit in anticipation of the new contract coming into operation next year. A visit to the Victoria now in Dock will show that the ship has been thoroughly re-upholstered throughout. All the lower deck cabins have been removed and the passenger accommodation is thus confined to the main deck entirely which is an arrangement much appreciated by Anglo-Indian passengers. The smoking-room has been rebuilt according to the designs of the Company's architect, and it is undoubtedly now one of the finest rooms of its kind in mail steamers coming to this port. The height of this room has been greatly increased and the area considerably added to so as to admit of eleven tables instead of five which was the previous number. All the sanitary arrangements have been remodelled, new baths &c being fitted, and the saloon and music-room have been redecorated and renovated. The Victoria and her sisters, Britannia, Oceana and Arcadia will be found to be exceedingly comfortable vessels and with their spacious deck accommodation should become most popular steamers, particularly in Eastern Waters where space and modern improvements are so much appreciated by travellers.

The accounts just issued for the past year by the Statistical Officer of the London County Council in reference to the housing of the working classes contain (says the "City Press") an interesting table showing how the income is expended. The sources of outgo are as follows :—Supervision and rental collection, 6·62 per cent. ; rates and taxes, 18·73 ; lighting, water, and insurance, 7·15 ; stores 1·44 ; repairs and renewal, 10·87 ; interest, 41·57 ; and sinking fund, 10·54. The surplus on the buildings actually in occupation works out at 3·08 per cent.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

GOVERNMENT AID.

The Chairman of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee recently addressed a letter to Government on the subject of the exhibition in which it was stated :—

I am asked by the Committee to bring all the circumstances to the notice of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, to and respectfully request that his Excellency may be pleased to extend co-operation and support to this undertaking which cannot but be of great value to the industrial and agricultural development of this Presidency and even of the whole country. I need hardly say that such support as Government may determine to give will be most gratefully received. I am further instructed to request Government to be pleased to allow the use of the Oval for the purpose of the Exhibition. It is the only site which seems well adapted for the purpose of such an Exhibition. The Committee undertake to restore the ground in its original condition. The Committee next solicit the co-operation of Government in obtaining such exhibits as may be in the power of Government to procure, especially with regard to the agricultural portion. The Committee are anxious to give an opportunity to Patels and other agriculturists who might benefit by a visit to the Exhibition and undertake all arrangements to accommodate them in Bombay.

Government in reply have recorded the following resolution :—

The Chairman of the Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Bombay, 1904, should be informed that Government cordially approve of any measures which are likely to prove useful in encouraging the improvement of the industries of the country and will very gladly co-operate to the best of their power in the organization of an Exhibition for the purpose. The precise form in which assistance can best be given by Government will be determined on the receipt of a report from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who will be desired to put himself at once into communication with the Committee and consider the matter in consultation with the members.

Regarding the use of the Oval for the Exhibition, a reply will be given in a few days.

THE P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

We drew attention last week to the tactics of the P. and O. Company in deliberately running their mail steamers during the past few months so that the time of arrival in Bombay should always be Saturday morning though for many years the steamers have frequently arrived on Fridays. This falling off in the Friday arrivals was recently commented upon by a Calcutta newspaper, and an extraordinary explanation was given of the change that has taken place. It was stated with an assumption of an intimate acquaintance with the subject that a fast transit of these steamers between Aden and Bombay is prevented by the inability of the sorters travelling on board to complete the sorting of the mails in time should the duration of the voyage be reduced, and further that an arrival of the outward steamers at night is opposed by the postal authorities because this would cause inconvenience to the Bombay Post Office and the Railway Mail service. We have made special inquiries in the matter and are in a position to say with the fullest authority that these statements are absolutely devoid of foundation in fact. The Post Office has never raised a difficulty of any kind as to the outward mail arriving in Bombay earlier than the contract time (Saturday morning) and the sorting establishment on board the steamers is perfectly competent to dispose of the mails in the time allowed should Bombay be reached on Friday morning. This, of course, has frequently been put to the proof, as of late years there have been numerous Friday arrivals. There were 25 of these in 1901-02, 24 in 1902-03 and 21 in 1903-04. As to evening or night arrivals at Bombay, the postal authorities have never made the least objection, and according to present arrangements a special train is always despatched five hours after the signalling of the outward mail steamer both on the north-east and also on the south-east line of the G. I. P. Railway. If the P. and O. Company does not bring in the outward steamer until Saturday morning this is done entirely to meet the convenience or to suit the pocket of that Company. It is quite natural that there should be some public dissatisfaction at the failing off of the Friday arrivals, but the Post Office cannot, of course go behind the contract. It may be admitted that in the past the Company has given a better service than is required by the strict terms of the contract and it has done this, we believe, in recognition of what is expected from it by the public. We cannot but think, therefore, as we have already stated that the P. and O. Company is not consulting its best interests in now deliberately depriving the public of the advantages to which it has grown accustomed.—"Pioneer."

SURAT NOTES.

A Surat correspondent writing on Sunday says :—There is no rain, or even a sign of it. The whole of this week has passed without it, except for a smart shower on Friday morning for a few minutes. Anxiety is intense, and the continued absence of rain has caused a marked rise in the price of grain and food-stuffs. The whole of Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar will suffer from want of seasonal rain this year.

Revised land assessments recommended for adoption for a period of thirty years by the Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, are sanctioned by the Government and will be put into force in 151 villages of the Mandvi taluka and 73 villages of the Pardi taluka in the Surat district from the revenue year 1904-05.

Plague is greatly on the increase from day to day in the city. Rats are found in many places, and people are leaving their houses to live elsewhere. But this spreads the infection the more. The mortality of the week and deaths from plague are shown below :

	Plague deaths.	Total mortality.	Total last year.
30th July	4	30	1
31st July	1	34	10
1st Aug	2	24	11
2nd Aug	13	44	8
3rd Aug	4	31	10
4th Aug	8	37	5
5th Aug	9	31	4
Total	41	231	49

This is a grave state of things, and the authorities should look sharp. There is nothing like proper registration of plague cases and deaths. People do not report deaths that take place from plague inspite of the absence of any restrictions.

The Collector has fixed Wednesday the 24th instant for the Municipal by-election in the General Ward to fill the seat vacated in consequence of Mr. Chunilal Gandhi's disqualification as a member under orders of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, who has been here on sick leave for some time past will join his appointment on the 15th instant. Mr. Bhimbhai proposes to retire shortly on completion of the extension of service granted him by the Government.

Mr. Pranshankar Tripurashankar, having joined as District Police Inspector, Kaira, Mr. Chhaganlal Muganlal has reverted to Surat district in the first grade of Chief Constable, and is posted as Chief Constable of the Chorasi taluka.

Mr. Rangildas Giridharlal, head clerk to the Collector is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Chikhli taluka during the absence on leave for two months of Mr. Dossabhai Muncherji Kothawala.

THE DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

Last night the Dallas Company repeated the "Three Little Maids," and as on the previous occasion the performance was very bright and pleasing. There was a good house and the efforts of the artistes were warmly applauded. To-night "The Messenger Boy" will be repeated and to-morrow night the "Geisha" will be staged.

Easby Abbey, the ruins of which lie close to the river Swale, a short distance from Richmond, in Yorkshire, is the home of a curious legend, says "Photography.' One of the main walls of the buildings is cracked and toppling, but has not yet fallen to the ground. Nor do the natives expect it to do so, at least not until it receives the impulse which it is said to await. For a tradition relates that the wall, when it does fall, will bury in its ruins a newly married couple, and as the tale is well known, the chance of a honeymooning pair resting beneath its shade is remote.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

SUPPLY OF FILTHY WATER.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner reporting as to the causes of the foul state of the Tulsi water supplied to the city for some days during the last week of May 1904. The Commissioner in his letter stated that owing to the work being carried on at the outlet tower at Tulsi, the water from that lake had to be cut off altogether from the City for a time, and as a result the quantity stored at Malabar Hill fell to such a point that it was almost impossible to maintain the supply at a sufficient pressure to the localities served from there. As soon as it was possible to do so on the 17th May, No. 5 sluice was opened and the wash-out at Tulsi used until the water flowed clean after which it was closed and the supply taken to Malabar Hill. The water was delivered for several days in good condition, but on the 20th or 21st May it became discoloured. From the 21st to the 23rd the water received was undoubtedly foul and contained an excessive quantity of iron and vegetable matter. Subsequently this gradually disappeared and for several days before the 28th May, when No 5 sluice was closed the water was free from objection. I have not been able to obtain any accurate information as to the cause of the temporary fouling of the water and can only conjecture that it was due to some deposit having been washed into the channel leading to No. 5 sluice. It may be remarked that this sluice was again opened for a short time subsequently, and the water received was no worse than Tulsi water ordinarily is at that time of the year. It is a matter of regret that the state of the water was not brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer on the 21st May, as even with the certainty of a serious scarcity in parts of the City, it would have been at once turned off. I have taken serious notice of the omission and believe that no such laxity will be allowed to occur in future. With reference to the concluding portion of the Resolution, I have to state that before allowing the work at Tulsi to be commenced, I discussed with the Executive Engineer the question as to whether it could not be undertaken at some other time than the hot weather, and we came to the conclusion that owing to the prevalence of malaria in the Tulsi valley, and to the necessity of working when the water was low, it was essential that the work should be undertaken when it was low. As a matter of fact no contractor would be got to undertake the repairs, and even in the hot weather the men suffered so much from fever that the work was constantly interfered with."

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the letter be recorded. He said the Commissioner had assured them in the report that in future no such contingency would occur and that was a great consolation for them.

Dr. Master seconded the resolution.

Mr. Hormusji Shapoorji Vakil said the Commissioner had regretted in his letter that the state of the water was not brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer as it would have been at once turned off. He (Mr. Hormusji) asked whose duty it was to draw the attention the Executive Engineer to that state of affairs. Was it not the duty of the Executive Engineer himself to look after it? Again the Commissioner had not stated whom he had taken to task for this omission. Was he the head of the department or some poor devil drawing a salary of Rs. 12 per month?

Dr. Sukhia drew the attention of the Corporation to the misleading and contradictory reports sent to them on the subject by the head of the department. He said the report made by the Water Engineer on the subject was quite different from the one supplied to them by the Commissioner. He hoped the Commissioner would take that officer to task.

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried.

WASTE OF WATER.

LEAKAGE IN THE MAINS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a report from Mr. Sherring, Special Officer appointed to ascertain the leakage from the mains and reservoirs and all other waste of water, except such as takes place after reaching the service pipes. The Commissioner in his letter stated :—"The report of the Special Officer was to be forwarded in due course with my remarks, and would in ordinary circumstances have been sent on completion of the investigation, which was estimated to take about a year, but which experience shows could not well be done in less than two, if personal supervision over each test were required from the Special Officer. Mr. Sherring has now been working since December last and the results of the first few months' tests convinced me that it was desirable that the Corporation should consider the question of waste at an early date, with a view to early remedial measures being adopted. I accordingly requested Mr. Sherring to tabulate the figures of his tests up to the end of June and forward them to me with a statement showing the chief defects observed, and which had been separately brought to my notice from time to time, and I have the honour now to place before the Corporation the report sent with his letter No. 333 of the 16th instant. It will be seen that Mr. Sherring has tested about 40 miles of mains in various parts of the City by means of Deacon's meters, and he estimates the total quantity of leakage at 1,703,752 gallons per diem. This of course includes the leakage from the service pipes between the mains and the stop-cocks and from the stop-cocks which cannot be separately measured and which no doubt is very great and as the tests have extended over a period of six months, it cannot be stated that the whole quantity mentioned above was being lost at any one time. At the same time I am convinced from any own observations of Mr. Sherring's work that there is very considerable leakage on the mains themselves, and I consider this point as no longer open to question. It appears, therefore, to be unnecessary to proceed with the enquiry in its present form merely to ascertain the total amount, and the proper course obviously is to take special measures to test the mains and services in good condition in as short a time as possible. When Mr. Sherring commenced his work I arranged that the Water Department should keep registers showing all the defects observed by him, endeavour to discover and repair all leaks and have services put in order and when this has been done, test the lines to see if all was right. This procedure was adopted because it was not intended that the Special Officer should make any attempt to locate leaks, though in point of fact he has been able to point out at once most of the larger ones on the lines taken : his duty was to ascertain as quickly as possible the quantity of leakage so that such measures as are necessary to improve the water supply might be devised. I have discussed this subject fully with the Executive Engineer and have come to the conclusion that though the Water Department would no doubt trace all the defects and set them right in the course of time, the Water Engineer could not, in view of the extensive new works he will have in hand, give the close personal attention which is necessary to ensure efficiency and expedition, and that it would be more satisfactory and in the end more economical to entrust the duty to a Special Officer. I believe that, if Mr. Sherring were given the extra establishment which he mentions in his report as necessary, the mains and services could be put into an efficient condition in not more than two years, and that a sensible improvement in the supply might be hoped for before next hot weather. The grant for repairs for the current year would probably have to be increased by Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 and similar increases would be required for the rest of the period. The only permanent increase to the cost of the Water Department would be that entailed by the provision of a thoroughly competent waste preventive staff, and I believe a great part of this could ultimately be met by reduction in other directions. I would, therefore, very strongly urge on the Corporation that this proposal should receive careful consideration and that the repairs to the mains and services should be taken up as a special piece of work on the lines which I have briefly indicated. It is unnecessary and in fact it would be impossible for me at present to deal with the various remarks and suggestions made in Mr. Sherring's report regarding matters of detail, many of which have been separately communicated by him from time to time and are receiving attention, the others will be duly dealt with in due course in consultation with the Executive Engineer. I may, however, say that a survey has been made of the flushing tanks which were put up by the Municipality on private drainage works, and that immediate steps will be taken to reduce waste in this direction, such flushing only as experience shows to be actually required being given in each case. In many cases it should be possible to cut off the supply altogether. I am also proposing in the amendments to the Act that the Corporation should take over the service pipes up to and including the stop-cocks. In conclusion I have the honour to state that the work done so far has been carried out in the most able and efficient manner by Mr. Sherring, in whose competence to undertake the special measures I have now proposed I have every confidence, and I would therefore recommend that the Corporation should authorize me to secure his services for a period of two years, and that he should receive the full salary of Deputy Executive Engineer, viz., Rs. 1,000 per mensem."

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said the Commissioner had made a prompt report on the resolution passed by the Corporation at the instance of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula some time ago. It would be remembered that it was in answer to various complaints made in respect of the insufficient supply of water to the city that the Executive very emphatically pressed upon the Corporation the indispensable desirability of employing a system of meter measurements to houses in the city considering that even in England the introduction of meters was looked upon with very great dislike, the Executive did not propose that they should be authorised to meter all the houses of the city at once, but they propose that by way of experiment one ward or district might be selected for the purpose of being metered.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

British Cotton Exports.

NEW USE FOR ALUMINIUM.

OIL PRODUCTION.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A point of some interest at the present time is the position of the export trade in raw cotton from Liverpool to the Continent. This export has varied considerably of late years, and has on more than one occasion, and notably last year, seriously depleted the Liverpool stock of American cotton toward the close of the season. The actual export is given below for the past four years from the early part of July to the period of the lowest stock of American :—

All Growths of Cotton.

Week ending	1903.	1902.	1901	1900.
July 8	3 131	23,921	9 848	2,825
July 17	13,197	14,083	6,570	4,930
July 24	6,265	7,803	5 633	4,514
July 30	17,031	20,033	4,133	3,120
August 7	18,979	6,573	7,292	3,127
August 14	13,052	9,484	5,043	4,150
August 21	17,099	5,470	12,284	7,927
August 28	23,291	8,994	5,453	2,910
Sept 4	478	8,128	5,909	5,594
Sept 11	7,903	7,759	4 340	4,335
Sept 18	6,254	6 308	5,600	6,132
Sept 25	4,835	6,609	5171	1,822
October 2	4,076	7,839	4,276	4,560
October 9	2,801	3 051	3 211	5,947
October 16	4,597	—	3,435	—
	143,044	135,408	91,219	62,274

The question arising from these figures is what is likely to be the quantity exported this season from the beginning of July until, say, the end of the first week in October, when the stock may be presumed to be at or close to its minimum, and that question can best be answered by a consideration of the general reasons why cotton is bought here for export during the summer. It is bought to replenish stocks on the Continent, and especially in North Europe. Spinners in Russia and in Scandinavia have a habit in the spring of importing cargoes, and towards July, according to the trade they have done, they require more or less cotton of certain sorts and grades to carry them over until the new season.

Such cotton they buy in Liverpool, as the largest cotton market in the world and one possessing great facilities for transport and freight outwards. Other Continental spinners "sort up" partly at Liverpool, but also partly at Bremen and Havre, according to the relative abandance of the grade and quality they require in one or in the other of those markets and to prices ruling in each of them. All these Continental spinners are guided by the condition of their mill stocks and by the condition of trade as to the amount they buy. Another matter bearing upon the subject is that Continental spinners habitually carry larger stocks of cotton than is the custom in Lancashire. They are much further from a cotton market, and goods traffic on the Continent is surprisingly slow. Also, it must be remembered that when the Continental spinner thinks prices dear full mill stocks give him the power of abstention from buying to a much greater extent than the Lancashire spinner. Underlying all these considerations, however, is the state of trade in his country and the position of stocks of cotton at Liverpool, Bremen, and Havre. If he sees no scarcity and trade is dull he will only buy what he must buy. What he is likely to do this year is to be inferred from the position of stocks and what is known of the general position of trade.

It is asserted by men who do the Continental export trade from Liverpool that the present circumstances do not favour the expectation of a large export. On the contrary, they say, if prices rise further it is quite possible that cotton will come here from the Continent. Continental stocks are relatively large, and trade is in a doubtful position. In some places it is fairly good and in others poor and discouraging. Nobody can expect any large business with Russia under present conditions. For these and other reasons export merchants anticipate only a quiet Continental demand, and look for an export trade smaller, or very much smaller, than that of last season. It remains to be seen how far they prove right in these views ; but there seems little doubt that the great and increasing differences between old and new crop months tend to have the same discouraging effect upon buyers abroad as they have notoriously had on merchants and traders at home. Very many people think they see a lower price coming for goods yarns, and cotton as soon as the new season opens, and are consequently all the less disposed to buy anything except such goods as they must buy before it comes.

According to "La Metallurgie," at a recent meeting of the Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industre National, an interesting paper was read on the substitution of aluminium for wood in the machinery or spinning mills. In the textile industries—spinning, dyeing, and silk weaving, among others—a wooden bobbin is generally used. This is cheap and easily worked, but it has many drawbacks. Being very hygrometric, it suffers from variations of temperature ; this accounts for the fact that in spinning factories where the atmosphere is full of humidity the bobbins revolve irregularly, causing jerks which slacken the speed and occasion the threads to break. The result is waste of stuff and loss of time in joining the threads again. It has been proposed to substitute aluminium for wood. Bobbins made of this metal revolve in any temperature and any degree of humidity ; their relative lightness (five aluminium bobbins weigh no more than two wooden ones) allows the machines carrying them to move more quickly, or an equal speed may be obtained at less expense of motive power ; finally the smaller volume of bobbins diminishes the cost of transport. It was stated that several firms had adopted the use of aluminium bobbins and had found that they possessed many advantages.

The falling off in the total output of Russian mineral oil during 1903 must not be taken as indicating that we have arrived or nearly arrived at a maximum of production in this part of the world. There are many causes at work just now to hinder a maximum output of Russian oil. One of these is the trouble with the workmen, which is nearly temporary. Another is the inadequacy of pipe-line accommodation, which we may expect to see considerably modified in the course of another year ; but perhaps the most important of these causes is the difficulty which some Russian producers experience in obtaining a fair price for their oil. In this trade too much profit is made by controlling intermediaries and too little by the actual producers, so that those who are actually entitled to the benefit and are responsible for the growth of the output are discouraged. The drop in total output as between 1902 and 1903 amounted to about 40 millions poods (say about 650,000 tons), or some 7 per cent of the output of the first-named year, and this cannot be considered a very big reduction in view of the circumstances of the time. The stimulus which has been given to the use of Russian refined burning oils in this country by the recent action of the American Trust may prove of some advantage to the Russian trade in the future, although this result could not have been desired by the American company.

The very large and increasing imports of cocoanut oil would seem to indicate that oil crushers in this country are neglecting an industry of wide possibilities. There appears to be no reason in the nature of things why copra should not be imported just as well as other oil-bearing material, but it is probable that British oil crushers did not at first realise the importance of the market for cocoanut oil. This is not sufficiently demonstrated for while only a few years ago the imports were comparatively insignificant, they have now grown to such proportions as to form one of the most important classes of our oil importations. In fact, the quantity of cocoanut oil coming into the country this year is about equal to that of all the seed oils put together. The total last year was 18,905 tons against 19,001 tons of seed oils. The importance of cocoanut oil as a soap making material cannot be overestimated especially while tallow and cotton oil are maintained at comparatively high levels. There is also a large transit trade in

the article and if cocoanut oil can be imported for re-exportation it is no doubt also possible to manufacture it in this country. There are no doubt other branches of the oil crushing industry which have suffered and are suffering neglect in Great Britain as arachide oil, sesame oil, sunflower oil, &c, but probably cocoanut oil is the most conspicuous.

M. Yves Guyot, in common with other French Free-traders, has expressed the opinion that the present crisis in the French cotton industry has been brought about by Protection, and in support of his contention he points out that since the revised tariffs on cotton goods were put in force in 1889 the cotton industry in both Normandy and the Vosges has steadily declined. The "Croix de Rouen" tries to controvert this statement. It contends that the cotton trade is just as bad in Free Trade Lancashire as it is in Protectionist Normandy, and that the question of tariffs has nothing at all to do with the crisis, which is universal throughout the cotton trade. It emphatically declares its belief that the whole trouble has been brought about by the action of the American speculators. Unfortunately for this argument, the decline in the French cotton trade is older than the American "corner." In 1901 France exported thirty million kilos of cotton tissues, and since that date the exports have slowly but surely fallen off, whilst those of Lancashire have increased. Lancashire may be unwilling to admit that it does not lead the cotton world in depression, but it is pretty well unanimous in its conviction that Protection would only increase its troubles.

Some German manufacturers have become painfully suspicious of the visits of foreigners to their works, and for fear that these visitors might be received at some places with open arms, the Berlin Association of Export Merchants has caused an advertisement to be inserted in the "Berliner Tagblatt." The announcement states that a person named Burgess is at present travelling in Europe for the purpose of obtaining information from porcelain manufacturers as to their methods of production. This perfidious person is an American, and he has been sent to Europe by a syndicate of manufacturers in the United States, by whom he has been instructed to worm out of the secrets and best methods of manufacture of the Continental potteries. When he has obtained all the necessary information he is to take it back to America and place the manufacturers there in a position to compete with their European rivals. The advertisement complains that Mr. Burgess has obtained permission to visit several works through the intervention of the United States Consul, who has obtained for him the necessary permit, and the worse of it is that Mr. Burgess is himself a porcelain manufacturer in the United States. The Association warns everyone against giving Mr. Burgess any information. The advertisement will remind some Englishmen of the old proverb about setting a thief to catch a thief.

Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., in their financial letter dated New York, July 9, take a very hopeful view of the American political situation, the crops, and the railway prospects, and speak of the depression in the iron and textile industries as mere "spots" on an otherwise clear horizon. With regard to the money market, they say that "loanable funds are abundant but the monetary situation is not entirely free of pitfalls. The crop demands will soon begin, and will certainly pull down balances at Eastern centres, notwithstanding the comparatively strong conditions of interior banks. A rather unsatisfactory feature, also, is the recent additional expansion in loans, which are again at record-breaking level. The placing of Russian or Japanese war loans, something to be expected, may revive gold shipments, which, though they need cause no alarm, might nip in the bud any too hasty bull movement."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE report of the committee of the Bombay Gymkhana for the half-year ended 30th June last to be submitted to the general meeting to be held on the 29th inst. states that the total number of members of the Gymkhana is 2,224, of whom 442 were resident on the 30th June, 63 new members have been elected during the past half-year, and 17 members have resigned. 54 temporary members were elected during the half-year.

The following changes have taken place during the half-year :—

Golf.—Mr. P. W. Cresswell undertook the duties of Golf Secretary in place of Mr. C. M. Gray, resigned.

Mr. N. F. Medley accepted the invitation of the Managing Committee to be a Member of the Balloting Committee in place of Mr. H. Cheetham, left for England.

Cricket.—The season has opened very well, and owing to the large attendance at the nets and the keenness of members to play in matches, there is no difficulty in selecting men for the two teams. The absence of one or two old players will be a distinct loss, but the advent of fresh blood promises to be useful, and there is every reason to believe that the Gymkhana will have a good record at the end of the season. The ground is in a more satisfactory condition, as the rain water drains off more quickly than it previously did.

Polo—is being fairly supported this season, and prospects are well up to the average.

Racquets.—The court was fairly well attended during the half-year under report, the average number of players per month being 15 (in June 19). The Annual Single Tournament was held during February, for which there were 7 entries. The Cup was won by Mr. A. H. C. Kearsey, Y. and L. Regiment. Very thorough improvements to the roof were taken in hand at the end of April and completed by the end of May. The annual cost (last year Rs. 252) of repairing the roof, which had become very leaky and almost impossible to keep water tight, will now be greatly reduced.

Lawn Tennis.—The courts were regularly used throughout the half-year. The Open Challenge Cup (Singles) was won by Mr. R. Kidd, and the Open Challenge Cup (Doubles) by Messrs. J. S. Milne and R. Kidd.

Mr. W. Reid again carried off the Marryat Cup. The Annual Handicaps attracted a fair number of entries. Messrs. J. S. Milne and A. Crichton (owing 4-6ths) won the Doubles and Mr. C. Thompson (receiving 3-6ths) won the Singles.

Boats.—All the boats have been kept in good condition during the past six months, but they have not been patronised very frequently.

Golf.—The interest in the game was well sustained even during the hot weather, when the course necessarily becomes somewhat uninteresting. The ground is in good condition now and the team matches, which were so successful last monsoon, are again being played.

The results of the concluding competitions of the season were as follows :—Blackheath Medal Scratch won by Mr. J. Steven. Wimbledon Silver Cup Scratch won by Mr. O. Marshall. St. George's Medal Scratch won by Mr. C. M. Gray. Forty-two Medal Handicap won by Mr. A. W. Daldy. Golfers Cup Handicap won by Mr. E. E. Coombs.

Football.—Rugby games have now started this season and great keenness is being displayed. We hope to put in a good team for the Tournament in September.

Association Football.—An eleven has been entered for the Harwood League and has played several matches.

Hockey.—Play was begun in April and ended with the usual Open Tournament for the Aga Khan Challenge Cup, for which there were eighteen entries —a record number considering that Military Regulations prevented any teams from Native Regiments entering. The Gymkhana Tea a beat the R. G. A. from Colaba in the first tie, but were knocked out in the second round by the Royal Scots. The Middlesex Regiment eventually won the Cup.

Bowls.—Owing to the bad condition of the green before the rains, the attendance was not so good. One competition was held the winner being Mr G C. Anderson.

From the statement of assets and liabilities and the balance sheet for the past half-year it will be noticed that there is still a balance of liabilities over assets of Rs. 1,067-8-5. During the past half-year the roof of the Bar was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 704-4-0 The Racquet Court roof was also found to be in very bad repair, and extensive alterations have, therefore, been made to it at a cost of about Rs. 2 000, as this is not of the nature of an ordinary repair, but is a structural improvement to the building, the estimated value of the Racquet Court has been increased from Rs. 22,700 to s 24,700 in the statement of assets.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 5.)

The Corporation appointed a Committee for the purpose of considering the proposal. The committee had to consider a number of difficult questions, among them being the statement made by the Water Engineer and the Commissioner that they calculated the delivery of the water to the city at 40 gallons per head per day. They stated that something like 20 gallons was quite ample for domestic purposes, and that the remaining 20 gallons per head were being wasted by the population, and they pointed out that, if those 20 gallons per head were saved that, would go very far to ensure a constant supply which was needed for the city. When the Committee were carrying on their deliberations it occurred to them to test the statement in respect of the consumption of 40 gallons per head in the city and they accordingly asked the Executive to supply them with a table of the consumption of water in each ward of the city. The latter prepared a table and placed it before them, and to their very great astonishment they found that so far as the thickly populated and crowded localities of the city were concerned, there was the least wastage, the consumption of water in those districts being only 20 or 22 gallons per head. The greatest sinner in that respect found to be was the Fort ward where the consumption of water was about 109 gallons per head. Sir Perozeshah here read a portion of the report which showed that the Fort (South) where gardens and hotels were situated the consumption was 105 gallons per head, whereas at the Esplanade, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Tardeo it was 73, 65. 73, and 62 gallons respectively. The executive thought that the leakage in the mains could not be more than one per cent. The late Mr. Santo Crimp, who was also consulted on the subject, considered that the introduction of meter had been relied upon as a preventive measure. The Commissioner then pressed upon the Corporation the necessity of introducing meters which the committee thought might be done to a certain extent as an experimental measure. This led to an agitation in the city and resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the rate-payers against the proposed measure, which led the Corporation to consider the subject more thoroughly and pass a resolution at his instance to appoint a special officer to ascertain quantities of water actually brought into the city and the amount of waste occurring through leakage in the mains. The Corporation having passed that resolution, the Commissioner brought out Mr. Sherring, and Mr. Harvey ought to be congratulated on the selection made by him in securing an officer who had proved himself quite able and competent for the work which he was required to do. The Commissioner had in his letter very clearly and lucidly stated what he proposed to do by way of remedying the defects in the mains, which would as far as possible do away with the complaints of insufficient water supply and secure a constant supply at high pressure in future. Mr. Sherring has been paid up to now Rs. 750 per month for the work he was required to do, but the Commissioner now recommended that he should be paid one thousand rupees for the work he was expected to do. As Mr. Sherring has proved an assiduous and strenuous worker, the recommendation made by the Commissioner should be approved. He then moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of his proposals and of the employment of Mr. Sherring for two years on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction such grant as might be required for the increased expenditure to be incurred in the current year.

Mr. Hurmusji S. Vakil said when the Commissioner proposed the introduction of meters in a particular ward as an experimental measure for checking the waste of water, there was a great excitement and agitation amongst the citizens who considered the measure proposed by the Commissioner extremely undesirable. A meeting of rate-payers was held under the auspices of the Rate-payers' Association at which a resolution was passed condemning the proposed introduction of meters and was forwarded to the Corporation for their consideration. The great contention of the ratepayers was that it was the mains that were responsible for the waste and not the service pipes, and that contention had proved to be correct and the charges of wilful waste preferred against them had been found to be unfounded. The other day Sir Pherozeshah spoke against the Ratepayers' Association, but he seemed to have forgotten that it was that Association that had saved the Municipality from the expenditure of lakhs of rupees, which would have been necessary, had the meter system been introduced, If the Corporation had implicitly followed the data of their Executive Officer they would have done great mischief to the city.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia praised the Commissioner for supplying the Corporation with such an independent report. He said according to his calculation the Municipality had suffered an annual loss of Rs. 681 307, by the waste of water through leakage in the mains.

Dr. Dinshaw Master was opposed to the appointment of Mr. Sherring for the porpose of repairing the mains to prevent leakage. He asked if the Water Engineer was not capable to undertake that work ? If the Water Engineer was much pressed with his work, he might be given an assistant. He (Dr. Master) thought that if an extra Assistant was given to the Water Engineer, he would be quite competent to carry out the work which they proposed to entrust to Mr. Sherring.

Dr. Viegas agreed with the views expressed by Dr. Master.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar said Professor Burton, Civil Engineer of Tokyo and Professor Milne had tried Deacon's meters with success at Liverpool in checking the waste of water. He brought that fact to the notice of the committee who after some deliberation resolved to apply the same test to the Bombay mains. Mr. Sherring who belonged to the well-known firm of Messrs Santo Crimp had proved to be a very capable officer to carry out the work intrusted to him. The promotion proposed to be given to him should not be grudged by the Corporation in view of the fact that he was an officer on whom they could implicitly rely for the carring out of the work.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji approved of the Commissioner's recommendations.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola said the other day Sir Pherozeshab Mehta opposed the proposed increase in the salaries of school-masters by two rupees, but now that gentleman had brought forward a proposal to give a jump of Rs. 250 to a newly appointed officer. He (the speaker) thought the Corporation would not agree to such a proposal without giving it their careful consideration. What guarantee was there that this proposal of the Commissioner was not premature and did not require the consideration of a Committee? He thought the matter should be thoroughly shifted by a committee before it was adopted by the Corporation. It was quite possible that the Committee might come to the conclusion that their Water Engineer was quite capable and competent to do the work with the assistance of a subordinate officer Again Mr. Sherring was called not for the purpose of repairing the mains but for the purpose of finding out leakages in them, and he having finished that work there was no work left for him to do He moved an amendment to the effect that the subject be referred to the former committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Lukhamsey Hirji seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr Vithaldas D. Thackersey opposed the amendment. He said Mr. Sherring had examined forty miles of the mains and the remaining 150 miles of them were yet to be tested and therefore Mr. Sherring's services could not be dispensed with. The work of finding out leakages and of repairing them would go on simultaneously and the whole would be finished in two years.

Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia said according to Dr. Sukhia's calculation the loss amounted to six lakhs of rupees, and no one, therefore, ought to grudge an increase of Rs. 250 to an officer who had discovered that loss. They spent about 19 lakhs a year on their water supply, and though the rate-payers paid only one anna per thousand gallons, the greater part of the loss fell on the shoulders of those who paid nine to twelve annas for the same quantity of water consumed.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah having replied on the debate, the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee appointed, to prepare a representation to the Government of India regarding a further contribution from Government for plague expenditure.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta the draft representation was adopted and it was resolved to request the President to forward the same to the Government of India.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition.

The debate on the motion was adjourned to Thursday next.

A CURIOUS fact published by the Paris Observatory in explanation of local storms in Paris and elsewhere may throw some light upon similar weather symptoms in England. The director attributes them to divergent air currents—that at the earth's surface being from the east, while that at less than an altitude of five kilometres was from the west. On Tuesday the heat furnished an historical record for France. The thermometer registered 42.9 Cent. at Montpelier, whereas the highest ever before known in the country was 42 Cent at Poitiers in July 1870. In Paris 38 Cent. is the highest reading ever recorded.

LORD CURZON IN THE CITY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

INDIAN LOYALTY.

But I think I can point to more satisfactory symptoms still. I believe there to be a steady and growing advance in the loyalty of the Indian people. (Cheers). When the late Queen Victoria died there was an outburst of sorrow throughout India almost equal to anything that you could see here in England. A little later on when the present King succeeded and we celebrated his Coronation at Delhi there was a similar display of national feeling, not at Delhi alone, but in every village and hamlet throughout that great continent. I know it has been the fashion in some quarters to deride that great ceremony at Delhi as a vain and unprofitable display. My Lord Mayor, if we spent about as much, and I do not think we spent more, in crowning the Emperor of 300,000,000 as you spent here in crowning the King of 42,000,000, I do not consider that we need reproach ourselves for any extravagance. (Cheers.) But we did much more than that; already the people of India knew and revered the Prince of Wales because they had seen him. We brought home to them at Delhi that that Prince was now their ruler and that in his rule were their security and salvation. (Cheers.) We touched their hearts with the idea of a common sentiment and a common aim. Depend upon it, you will never rule the East except through the heart, and the day when imagination has gone out of your Asiatic policy, your Empire will dwindle and decay. (Cheers.)

THE RULE OF NATIVE PRINCES.

There is another respect in which India has been advancing by leaps and bounds and on which I should like to say a brief word. In the point to which I am about to refer I doubt if India would be recognized by those who knew it a generation ago. The British public knows that between one-fourth and one-fifth of the population there is under the rule of native Princes and Chiefs, though subject, of course, in all essentials to the British Power. There are many hundreds of these Chiefs all included, but the most important of them number less than 100. In this country you know all about their ancient lineage, their costumes and courts, their liberality and loyalty to the Crown. But it has sometimes been the fashion here to regard them as picturesque excrescences from the dull uniformity of Indian life, to look upon them as survivals of an obsolete era without any practical utility and sometimes sunk in selfishness and lethargy. My lords, that is not my idea of the Indian Princes. I have always been a devoted believer in the continued existence of the native State, in India, and an ardent well-wisher of the native Princes, but I believe in them not as relics, but as rulers (cheers,) not as puppets, but as living factors in the administration. I want them to share the responsibilities as well as the glories of British rule. Therefore it is that I have ventured to preach to them the gospel of duty, of common service in the interests of the Empire, of a high and strenuous aim. (Hear, hear.) But you cannot expect them to attain these standards unless you give them an adequate education, and hence it is that in consultation with them we have revised the entire curriculum of the Chiefs' colleges in India, which have been set up for their instruction. And if you thus train and educate them you must give them an object and a career. It is for this reason that, by permission of his Majesty the King, I founded that institution known as the Imperial Cadet Corps, where we give a military education to the pick of the Indian aristocracy, and which will eventuate as time goes on in granting for the first time commissions as British officers to Indian chiefs, nobles, and gentlemen. (Cheers). My lords and gentlemen, that is a policy of trust, but I am confident that it will be repaid, for already the Princes of India are giving to our efforts the response that might be expected of their nobility of character and their high traditions. They are coming forward in response to our appeals. They welcome and do not resent these changes, and we are gradually, nay, I think we are quickly, creating there the spectacle of a throne surrounded by feudatories who not only render military service, but who also vie with it in administrative energy and devotion to the welfare of their people. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, I ought not to conclude these remarks without saying a word about another and a wider aspect of our policy—the problem of frontier defence. (Hear, hear.) It is not necessary for me to sing the praises of the Indian army. The Indian army has written its name on the map not only of India, but of the British Empire. It is writing its name in the windy passes of Tibet at this moment. Army reform is very much in the air, and I can assure you that in India we are not free from the contagion. We are doing our best there in respect of equipment, organization, and armament, and in readiness to mobilize and facilities of communication to carry out the lessons of the most recent sciences and the most recent experience. And since, as we have been told, you have banished to India our modern Hercules, we are not letting him rest, but are utilizing him in the execution of labours every whit as important as those on which he might be engaged here.

TIBET AND THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

We have had a period of almost unbroken peace for six years on that stormy frontier of India which looks towards the North-West and Afghanistan, and I think the reason is this—that, abandoning old and stale controversies, we have hit upon a policy in India that is both forward and backward—forward in so far as we hold up to our treaty frontier neither minimising nor shirking obligations backward in so far as we do not court a policy of expansion or adventure, but depend rather on a policy of co-operation and conciliation than one of coercion or subjugation of the tribes. I do not prophesy about the future. No man who has read a page of Indian history will ever prophesy about the frontier. We shall doubtless have trouble there again. Turbulence and fanaticism ferment in the blood of those races, but we have given you peace for a longer period than you have enjoyed at any time during the last 30 years, and I believe that slowly and surely we are building up the fabric of local security and contentment on the frontier. But I am not sure that some student of public affairs will not interpolate at this moment the question—What then are you doing in Tibet, and how do you reconcile this with the policy of peace and conciliation that you have described? My Lord Mayor, the instruments of Governments often cannot speak their own mind, and my lips are tied by obligations which you will be the first to recognize. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, as the recent head of the Government of India, I may perhaps say a word. If we shrink in India from expeditions, and if we abominate a policy of adventure, we had not the slightest hesitation or doubt in recommending the policy that we did to the Government. We felt that we could not afford any longer, with due regard to our interests and prestige on that section of the frontier, to acquiesce in a policy of unprovoked insults endured with almost unexampled patience at the hands of the Tibetan Government ever since they and not we—please remember this, ever since they, and not we—assumed the aggressive, and first invaded British territory 18 years ago (cheers), and still less did we think that we could acquiesce in this treatment at a time when the young and perverse ruler of Tibet, who it seems to me has shown himself to be the evil genius of his people, was refusing to hold any communication with us, or even to receive letters from the representatives of the British Sovereign at the very time that he was conducting communications with another Great Power situated, not at his doors, but at a great distance away, and was courting its protection I was sent to India, amongst other objects, to guard the frontier of India, and I have done it. (Cheers.) I was not sent there to let a hostile danger and menace grow up just beyond our gates, and I have done my best to prevent it. (Cheers.) There are people so full of knowledge at home that they assure us that all these fears are illusory and that we could with dignity and prudence have gone on turning our other cheek to the Tibetan smiter. (Laughter.) These fears were not illusory. The danger was imminent and real. Perhaps the frontier States may be taken to know something about it, and if we have as we have never had before, the frontier States of Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim, all supporting our action and deploring the folly and obstinacy of the Tibetan Government there must be strong 'prima facie' ground that we are not entirely mistaken in our views. (Cheers.) No one regrets more than myself the fighting with innocent people or the slaughter of ill-armed but courageous men. I should have liked to carry it through without firing a shot, and we did our best to do so. Months were spent in the sincere but futile effort to avoid it, but only the meanest knowledge of the frontier is required to know that it is not vacillation that produces respect and that the longer you hesitate and falter the severer is the reckoning you have to pay. (Cheers.) If as the result of these operations we shall be able to introduce some measure of enlightenment into that miserable and monk-ridden country, and without adding to our own responsibilities which the Government are without the least wish to extend, to ward off the danger of political unrest and intrigue on this section of our border and gradually to build up, as I believe it to be in our power to do harmonious relations between the harmless people of that country and ourselves, then I do not think that we need regret the sacrifices that have been made. My lords and gentlemen, these have been the main incidents of the policy of the Government in India during the last six years.

BASIS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

There is only one other feature of the situation to which I wish to allude, if you will bear with me, because it is in one sense the most important of all. I have been talking to-day about the acts and symptoms of British rule in India. What is its basis? It is not military force, it is not civil authority, it is not prestige, though all these are part of it. If our rule is to last in India it must rest on a more solid basis. It must depend on the eternal moralities of righteousness and justice. (Cheers.) This, I can assure you, is no mere phrase of the conventicle. The matter is too serious on the lips of a Governor-General of India for cant. Unless we can persuade the millions of India that we will give to them absolute justice as between man and man, equality before the law, freedom from tyranny and injustice and oppression, then your Empire will not touch their hearts and will fade away. (Hear, hear.) No one is more ready to admit than I that if you put side by side the rulers of a European race and the rule of an Asiatic and particularly such races as the Indian and the English, where you have a small minority face to face with a vast alien conglomeration, you cannot expect to have complete coalescence. On the one side you have pride of race, the duty of self-protection, the consciousness of power; on the other you have struggling sentiments and stifled aspirations. But, my Lord Mayor, a bridge must be built between the two, and on that bridge justice must stand with unerring scales. (Cheers.) Harshness, oppression, ill-usage, all these in India are offences, not only against the higher law, but against the honour and reputation of the ruling race. I am as strong a believer as any man in the prestige of my countrymen, but that prestige does not require artificial supports, it rests upon conduct and conduct alone. My precept in this respect does not differ from my practice. (Hear, hear.) During the time that I have been in India, the Government have taken a strong stand for the fair treatment of our Indian fellow-subjects, who are equal with us in the eyes of God and the law. (Cheers.) I rejoice to say that the conduct of Englishmen in general in India towards the Indians is exemplary, even in trying and provocative circumstances; but where exceptions occur I think the sentiment of the majority should be as quick to condemn them as is their conduct, and that the Government, which is above race or party, and against whom any injustices is a reproach or a slur, should receive the unhesitating support of the entire community. (Cheers.) That is the policy which the Government has pursued in my time, and by my conduct, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I am willing to be judged. (Cheers.) I will now bring these remarks to a close. It is 17 years since I first visited India; it is 14 years since I first had the honour of being connected with its administration. India was the first love, and throughout all that time it has been the main love of my political life. (Cheers.) I have given to it some of my best years. Perhaps I may be privileged to give it yet more. (Loud cheers.) But no men could do this unless he saw before India a large vision or were himself inspired with a fuller hope. If our Empire were to end to-morrow, I do not think that we need be ashamed of its epitaph. (Cheers.) It would have done its duty to India, and justified its mission to mankind. But it is not going to end. (Cheers.) It is not a moribund. It is still in its youth, and has in it the vitality of an unexhausted purpose. I am not with the pessimists in this matter. I am not one of those who think we have built a mere fragile plank between the East and West which the roaring tides of Asia will soon sweep away. I do not think our work is over or drawing to an end. (Cheers.) On the contrary, as the years roll by the call seems to become clearer, the duty more imperative, the task more majestic, the goal more sublime. (Cheers.) I believe we have it in our power to weld the people of India to a unity beyond anything they have dreamed of and to give them blessings greater than any they now enjoy. (Cheers.) Let no man admit the craven fear that those who have won India cannot hold it or that we have only made India to pass from our hands. That is not the true reading of history. That is not my forecast of the future. (Hear, hear.) To me the message is carved in granite it is hewn out of the rock of doom—that our work is righteous and that it shall endure. (Cheers.) I thank you my lords and gentlemen, for the encouragement that has been given by the citizens of London through me to those who are engaged in this great and noble undertaking, and I shall go forth again refreshed and reinvigorated by your sympathy. (Loud cheers.)

Following the ceremony at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor entertained a distinguished company at the Mansion-house at luncheon to meet Lord Curzon "on his admission to the freedom of the City of London." The Lord Mayor proposed the health of Lord Curzon, who, in responding, dilated upon the enormous administrative ability displayed by the English in India.

THE SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL DISPUTE.

A private cable from Home announces that the House of Lords has decided the great Scottish ecclesiastical case in favour of the appellants, with the result that all the vast property of the former Free Church of Scotland passes to the small remnant, known as "the Highland Host," who decline to agree with the decision of the great majority to unite with the United Presbyterian Church. There has been no Scottish ecclesiastical suit of anything like the same importance as this since the great Auchterarder case which resulted in the Disruption of 1843. The question raised in that case was the right of a congregation to veto the appointment of a minister to a parish, and the House of Lords declared that no such right existed. Thereupon 396 ministers and professors (the number ultimately rose to 474) publicly renounced all claim to the benifices they had held in connection with the Establishment, surrendering an income of fully £100,000, and "went out into the wilderness" for conscience sake. It was a remarkable exhibition of fidelity to principle persisted in through good report and evil report, through years of poverty, suffering and self-sacrifice, but the men of the Disruption made history, and their great renunciation has been one of the most potent modern influences in moulding Scottish character. The outward and visible sign of their work was the Free Church of Scotland, the largest religious body outside the Establishment, possessing in 1900 1,208 ministers and missionaries, 1,065 churches, 293,084 members, and 111,144 adherents and the population claimed as connected with the Church numbered a million and a half. At the May meetings of 1900, the discussion of the proposed union between the Free Church and the United Presbyterians was brought to a head, the General Assembly of the Free Church and the Synod of the United Presbyterians held their last separate meetings on the 30th October, and the resolution for union was adopted by 643 votes against 27 in the General Assembly and unanimously in the Synod. The next day "the United Free Church of Scotland" was formally constituted in the Waverley Market at Edinburgh, some 6000 persons being present. The opponents of union, whose strength lay chiefly in the Highlands resolved not only to carry on a distinct corporate existence but to initiate litigation to establish their title as the true Free Church of Scotland to the edifices and property of the whole of the original Free Church founded at the Disruption in 1843. The appellants are said to have numbered about 100 organised congregations mostly the smaller Highland churches though there were a few Lowland congregations in which opinion was very sharply divided. In the Scottish Courts the question was argued entirely from the legal standpoint and the majority of the Free Church was uniformly successful in upholding its title to the property of the divided Church.

Last year the appeal was carried to the House of Lords, and the arguments were concluded, but before the judgment was prepared Lord Shand, one of the Peers who had heard the appeal, died, and the case had to be taken up again this year "ab initio." Before it came on for reargument a compromise was offered by the United Free Church. It was proposed that the dissentients should receive £50,000 in money, with the churches, manses and glebes connected with their congregations; with certain rights of user and inter communion, and rights in charitable funds created by the original Free Church. There was, however, a strong feeling that the principles involved were too serious for compromise in a material form, and the dissident minority declined to accept the offer. The arguments began on the 9th of June before a House of Lords composed of seven Law Peers. Lord Kinross, the Lord President would have been added to the number, but he had more than once before his elevation to the Peerage advised counsel that the Act of Union was valid. The arguments lasted 8 1-2 days, and, curiously enough, where the Scottish lawyers had confined themselves to the legal aspects of the case, Mr. Haldane and the Lord Chancellor imported the theological element. Our legal correspondent pointed out that this was, perhaps, inevitable, for the question at issue, though nominally only the validity of a contract and the right to property, was whether the General Assembly of the Free Church possessed legislative power, and, if so, whether it extended to the power of altering the standards of doctrine. The House of Lords has apparently decided that the General Assembly had no such legislative powers, and the whole property of the Free Church, therefore passes from the vast majority to an insignificant and dwindling minority. The decision is one of vast import for the future of the Free Church of Scotland, and it appears to be a case in which legality and equity are sharply divided. The whole of the property of the Free Church had been created by the free will offerings of the individual members and adherents of that Church, much of it had been subscribed by men hers still living. Yet because the vast majority resolve on a consolidation of effort which they believe will increase their efficiency and usefulness, and in doing so agree to sink minute difference with their neighbours whose faith is in every essential the same as their own, they are compelled to give up the whole of the property which has been created during half a century of self-sacrifice. What the dissentients will do with it and what the Free Church will do without it are questions which must be left for the future to settle. The decision will cause intense excitement throughout Scotland and may have far reaching political consequences.—"Pioneer."

A TELEGRAM from Erlau, in Hungary, states that an enormous swarm of locusts recently settled in the meadows and fields near the town, and so much damage was done that the troops had to be called out to assist in destroying the invaders.

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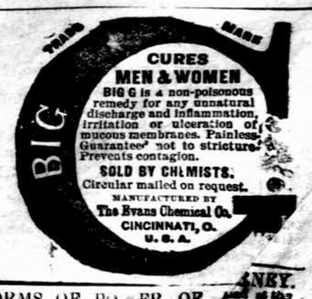
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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Darboux described a new mode of observing N rays which is favourable to repetition of such experiments. Instead of simply watching the variations of brightness in phosphorescent sulphide of calcium under the rays a method requiring good eyesight and expert observers, the experimenter only has to note the apparition of a narrow luminous ray on a background slightly illuminated. A line is drawn upon cardboard with a mixture of sulphide of calcium and collodion, and exposed to the sunlight. Then the cardboard is placed in a camera and a ray of orange yellow light coming through coloured glass, is allowed to fall upon it. The line of violet phosphorescence on the card thus lit by a complementary colour appears almost white and when struck by N rays or the material emanations from metals recently observed by Blondlot, it suddenly brightens up.

An experiment of M. Charrin with rabbits nourished, some on carrots which had been sterilised of microbes and other on carrots contaminated with microbes of the soil resulted in the former dying of non-digested products in their intestines. Apparently some microbes assist the digestive function.

The "auto-volant" is a little flying-machine for carrying a man and might be styled an aerial cycle. It is the joint work of M. Faure, the inventor, M. Godard the aeronaut, and M. Perret engineer of the Postel-Vinay Society. It consists essentially of a vertical stem with a light aeroplane attached to it horizontally and below the aeroplane an aerial propeller also horizontal and centred on the vertical stem as an axis. Below the propeller is the electric motor which drives it.

Herr Nemethy of Arad Hungary has invented a new aeroplane or flying machine not on the principle of the kite, but of the boys' paper arrow. The bearing surface resembles an arrow and is made of silk, tinen aluminium or the like. The edges curve downwards on each side at an angle of 32 degrees 30 minutes and the propeller on a horizontal axis underneath is driven by a motor. The machine is steered by rudders.

The U.S. Bureau of Chemistry in its No. 84 Bulletin either in the press or just published, gives results of experiments on the influence of borax and boric acid on digestion and health. It appears that boric acid, or borax, consumed in food to the extent of half a grain per day, is harmless, but if continued for fifty days or so, there may be periods of loss of appetite, distress in the stomach, fulness in the head, &c. Some person are, however, more sensitive to its effects. These symptoms are accentuated when the dose is three grains a day. It is, therefore, not advisable to use borax for preserving foods in common and continuous use, and it would be well to indicate on the preserved foods the character and quantity of the preservative (boric acid or borax), so that consumers might know. Subsequent Bulletins will deal with other preservatives and colouring matters &c., used in foods.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its Bulletin NA 188, is taken up with the weeds used in medicine, for the purpose of instructing farmers how to profit by them. Weeds from which drugs are made are burdock, dandelion, dock couch grass, pokeweed, foxglove, mullein, lobelia, tansy, horehound, yarrow, poison hemlock, black, and white mustards, blessed thistle &c. How to prepare the crude drugs from the weeds, and dispose of them, is all described, but the farmer is candidly recommended not to take his own drugs without the advice of a doctor.

The "Scientific American" hears that a contract has been signed with a New York wireless telegraph company providing for five of the longest wireless circuits in the world. The United States Government has acquired the full use of the system and incurs the expense of installing it. The five circuits are from Pensacola to Key West (Florida), 450 miles, from Key West to Porto Rico, 1,000 miles, from Key West to Panama, 1,000 miles, from South Cuba to Porto Rico, 600 miles, and from the South Cuban coast to Panama, 720 miles Stations have already been erected by the company on the United States Atlantic coast from New England to Florida, so that a wireless telegraph from New England to Panama and the West Indies is contemplated. While not expressly stated, it seems from the wording of the report that the scheme is primarily for naval purposes, and it is further stated that the naval wireless stations to be erected as Panama will connect with the De Forest wireless stations now in course of construction on the Pacific coast and through a station on the Aleutian Islands with Alaska. The service may afterwards be extended to the Far East.

A German chemist, Dr. Heuner, proposes to buy up all cocoanut oils and transform them into "vegetable butter," a savoury, inodorous, and succudent substitute for true butter. Cocoanut oil, like butter, contains 7 per cent. of soluble acids, namely, butyric acid, and capric or decylic acid, which give a pleasant aroma to butter, and have a taste of hazelnut. Cocoa butter contains less water than true butter, and will keep 15 or 20 days without showing any acid reaction; therefore, it is useful in making pastry. Cocoa butter has also been found by trial the better antiseptic against infection by microbes, and as it is quite digestible the various boards of health have not objected to it.

Something might be done in the Egyptian Soudan by the manufacture of "palm wine," such as the Arabs make in the Algerian Sahara. It is prepared from the juice of the date palm collected at the bud which is destroyed so that the growth of the tree is arrested until the following year. The juice quickly ferments into a light, agreeable wine and refreshing beverage. The excellent "pulque" of the Mexicans is made in a similar way from the agave.

The Americans are setting about the extermination of mosquitoes in earnest. A National Mosquito Extermination Society has been formed, and their published report gives useful hints to that end. One of the best ways of getting rid of these pests is to drain the swamps, pools, ditches and pool where they breed. The agricultural value of the lands drained will probably repay the cost of drainage. Dr. W. C. Gorgas, Assistant-Surgeon-General, U. S. A., has been sent to Panama to drain such places. The Board of health of Lyons, N. Y., has adopted the rule of requiring that all open barrels, casks, or cisterns, where mosquitoes can breed, should be covered with mosquito netting to prevent ingress or egress of the insects.

An ancient tumulus, apparently 4,000 years old, on the estate of Kerusseaux en Gueven, near Lorient has been found to contain two galleries formed of unhewn stones six feet high, and also two vaults, in which were the incinerated ashes and interred bones of human beings, along with pottery, and knives or daggers of flint and fibrolite.

Near Swan Hill, Victoria, the skull of a horse was lately found with a rope, or halter, embedded in it. According to Mr. Wraith, the animal, when quite young, had escaped with a piece of manilla rope tied round its jaws, and in course of time the skull above and below had grown round the rope which passed through holes, or eyelets, in the bone as if bored for it.

The first telegraph in Japan was opened in 1869, between Tokio and Yokohama, but seldom used. Ten years later Japan entered the International Telegraph Union, and by 1884 every important place in the country was connected by wire. A submarine cable was laid from Kagoshima to Keeling, connecting Formosa to Japan after the war with China in 1894-5, and Formosa has since been joined to the Pescadores. At first foreign engineers laid or erected the Japanese telegraph lines, but now the work is all done by natives. The first telephone line was installed between Tokio and Yokohama towards the end of 1890, now most of the apparatus is made in Japan. The annual number of telegrams for the Empire is about 16 millions, and of telephone talks nearly 28 millions.

The "Lancet" of July 16 published, from a correspondent, and an alarming article descriptive of the conditions under which fruit is alleged to be picked in Kent, says the writer:—The greater part of the fruit that comes to London is picked and handled for the market and made into jam by the very filthiest people in the whole community. There are exceptions here and there, but I am well within the mark in saying that the greater proportion of the fruit grown in Kent is. It is picked by people whom the readers of this article literally would prefer not to touch even with a pair of tongs. . . . We hear a great deal about the filthiness of Poles and Russian Jews, but I feel quite sure that it would be impossible for any people to be filthier than are those who pick the fruit in Kent. . . . Outbreaks of typhus fever although not common, have occurred amongst them in recent years and probably if it were possible to secure the statistics from the different districts some very alarming figures might be shown. country people in the fruit districts, however poor would touch fruit which has been handled by the pickers and most careful inquiries are always made as to who has picked any fruit offered for sale.

In the matter of physical education, the "newest civilisation" can give points to the oldest. In Japan, boys and girls are from a very early age instructed in physical exercise, with the result that at maturity the women are almost as strong as the men. It is not an unusual sight to see a company of girls, who are strolling along a country road, step back a few yards for headway, and then following a leader, all nimbly clear a five-foot fence by leaping over it.

Pears' Soap
beautifies the complexion,
keeps the hands white and
imparts a constant bloom
of freshness to the skin.
As it is the best and lasts
longest it is the cheapest.

LIPTON'S TEAS
THE BEST THE CHEAPEST
in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
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Food will surely create Poison, if Digestion is Faulty.

Well-digested food is the source of strength. Every act, every thought, every movement of muscle or mind uses up some of the substance of our bodies. Food repairs this loss, but only when it is digested.
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To be strong and healthy, assist your stomach, liver and kidneys to do their work perfectly by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, which contains food-digesting ferments and gentle tonics for the stomach, and has cured more dyspeptics than any other medicine in the world.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"For nine years I suffered from severe pains in the vicinity of the kidneys, lost my appetite completely, and could only take milk and beef tea; anything more substantial would not remain in the stomach. I became so ill that I was forced to take to my bed. A doctor treated me for almost two months, but without success. On arriving at Cape Town at the outbreak of hostilities, a Malay friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle relieved me, and now I am never without a bottle in my house." X. Norodien, Malay Location, Johannesburg, March 27th, 1904.

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It aids Digestion, and Food well digested means Strength, Vitality, Health.

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Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
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Is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.
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WINE MIXED
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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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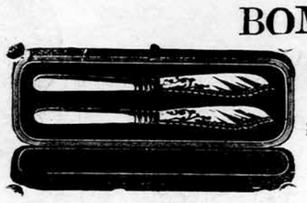
Best Eelectro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

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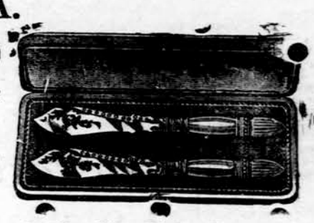

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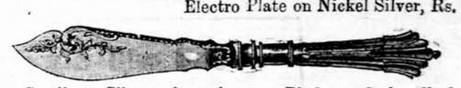

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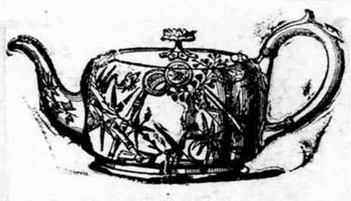

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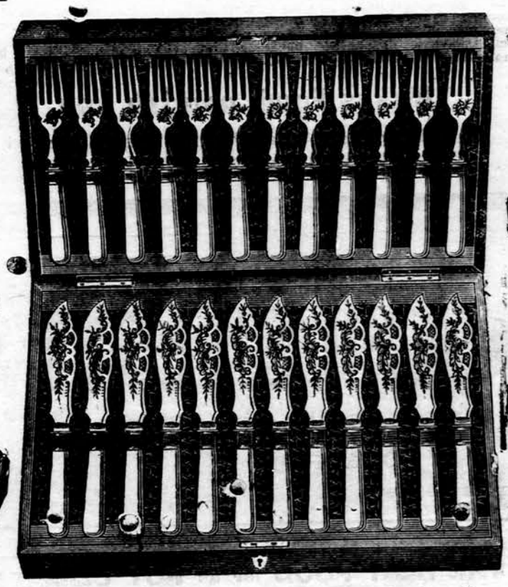

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